CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,442—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer To sail
BORMIDA .....On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,900	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
20th May 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

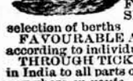
S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, on the 31st May, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 30th May at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

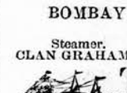
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2953	C. Alexanderson	30th May

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ADOWA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891. Agents.

SHERRIES.

OUR SHERRIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

	Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40 0	45 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	35 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	31 0	35 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29 0	32 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	27 0	30 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	24 0	27 0
EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light natural unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	15 0	17 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWUR.

CHOLERA { Our Cholera Remedies are regarded as most excellent in all parts of India. Tincture Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Mixture Re. 1 and Re. 1-8; with Opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture, Re. 1. } REMEDIES

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.
THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

HOT WEATHER.

GENT'S INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

HALF DOZEN, RS. 12. EXTRA THIN.

GENT'S INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

HALF DOZEN, RS. 18. EXTRA THIN.

THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES, particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } BOTTLES

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm, Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

RAIN GAUGES

ARE instruments for estimating the amount of Rainfall, and when the influence of Rain upon the growth and quality of crops, as well as upon the sanitary condition of the people, is considered, it hardly seems possible to over estimate the commercial and social importance of accurate statistics on this interesting branch of weather estimation.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION PATTERN—5 inch receiving surface, accurately graduated glass measure ..... each Rs. 10 8
Directions affixed to each Apparatus.
SPARE GLASS MEASURES, ½in. graduated into 50 parts (thus showing hundredths of an inch) ..... " 2 8
Ditto with directions engraved on same ..... " 3 8

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

RAIN { Simple, without mechanism and adapted to the large Rain-fall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed. Complete Rs. 10-8. } GAUGES

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HEM-STITCH POCKET "LADIES OR GENTS." "A SPECIAL PURCHASE." HANDKERCHIEFS.

::: EXTRAORDINARY VALUE ::: Rs. 6-0, 7-0, 13 per dozen.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN JULY NEXT, AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.
PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.
ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.
CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64 0	71 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	37 0	41 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57 0	63 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	63 0	70 0
Do. do.	½ "	36 0	41 0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec	bottles	74 0	83 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	39 0	43 8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54 0	60 0
Do. do.	½ "	30 0	33 0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62 0	69 0
Do. do.	½ "	35 0	39 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65 0	72 0
Do. do.	½ "	37 8	42 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30 0	33 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S

PALE BRANDIES.

WE would draw special attention to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market, and are priced according to Age. Holding as we do large Stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up the character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	65 0	73 0
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	40 0	44 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	33 0	40 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy	32 0	35 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, TARDEO ROAD.

IN whole lot or in small areas. Very suitable for all classes of house builders. Within stone's throw of the Grant Road Station. Open to the West. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

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NOTICE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for 9 months of the year 1891-92. Forms of tender giving full details of terms and quantities may be obtained, on payment of Rupees 2, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers, containing tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stationery."

All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 10th June, 1891.

Tenderers from the Calcutta Market are requested to calculate freight on the articles they tender to supply at Nagpur at the following rates :—

From Calcutta to Assensole over the E. I. Railway at the published Tariff rates of that Railway.

From Assensole to Nagpur over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Five Annas Three Pies per maund, irrespective of class of goods, the rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

HENRY CARPENTER, Chief Storekeeper, B.-N. R.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

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THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

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Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
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Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

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	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
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Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

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Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
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The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

DOG BISCUITS.—Spratt's Patent, as used in the Royal Kennels. Most valuable food for Dogs of every description. Per Tin, Rs. 4-12.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULJOIJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

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WANTED, second-hand INDIAN LAW REPORTS, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Allahabad Series 1876-1890 and Acts of the Supreme Council, 1870-1890. Apply to "LAW," care of this Office.

MONSOON RATES.—From Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

TO LET, for the Rains, a FURNISHED HOUSE. One of the coolest on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply to "O. B.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, from 1st June 1891, the commodious and airy residential CHAMBERS, at 39, Elphinstone Circle, over Tod, Durant and Co.'s Office, comprising 2 large Public Rooms, 4 Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, fitted with the latest Sanitary Appliances. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Well suited for a chummery.

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RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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A. M. I. M. E. with 15 years' Practical, Theoretical and Commercial experience, seeks an engagement. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Holds a Government Certificate as First Class Engineer, and unexceptional Testimonials. Address "ALBION," care of this Paper.

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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.— Good Iron Framed Pianos, full compassed, from Rs. 23 per month.—3, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE and Co.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.— LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, offers for the Purchase of any quantity up to 500 TONS of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Delivery to be taken within three months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER, Secretary to Government, Perak.

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IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co., (FACTORY No. 12.) 111, Oxford Street, London, W. SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH, 23, Rampart Row. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS, Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency. The only places for the genuine stuff.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial. A. T. MOOKERJEE. Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

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DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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CELANDINE, CERTAIN CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference to Correspondents in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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AWARDED SILVER MEDAL

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as :—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.* :—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... „ 215,333

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent, is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

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SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS : BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, J. BUCHAN, Manager.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicine. POST FREE.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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REVISED ESTIMATES FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	129
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Brault's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,330
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengrel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	43)
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and F. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	32½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	..	1,000		Rs. 80	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	10,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	280 / 182½ x l
Back Bay Baths	2500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	66,625	200	135	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	2,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Bermah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	91
Bombay Land Sand Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890 xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	15,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	20	20	5 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	IN dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-3
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	15
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	2,315	100	100	4	190
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50)
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,00	25	730 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	40)
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575 xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225 xd
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	565
Leopold	5,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	20)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	1,900 xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	325
Malbood Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117 x l
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,610 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	700 x l
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275 x l
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380 xd
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	10.40
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	690
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £ 18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	£21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-15
China Leaf	"	22-9 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	22 "
Do. Old	"	22-2 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-9
English Sovereigns	"	14-6
Do. Dragons	"	14-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	106-14
Spanish Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Uplands (s) from Cardiff ; and Hypatia (s), New Castle. Yesterday :—Nevasa (s), and Nizam (s), from Calcutta ; Hoseinee (s), Suakin; Cario R. (s), Hull ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; and Palmas (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Chingford (s), for Amsterdam ; Amra (s), Colombo ; Arbib Brothers (s), Port Said ; Methley Hall (s), Liverpool ; and St. Marnock (s), Amsterdam.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Umballa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hoseinee and the s. s. Oswestry entered the dock on Monday and yesterday respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN MISSING.—Shaik Abdulla Jungoo, a jamadar in the Marine Battalion, has reported to the police that his wife, aged 15 years, and his brother's wife, aged 19 years, have been missing since Sunday evening last. They were both wearing at the time several gold ornaments.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kassum Moosa, a dyer, aged 30 years. The deceased, it would appear, was in debt, and his creditors were pressing him for money he could not pay. On the 18th instant he suddenly became ill and informed his brother Ibrahim that he had taken arsenic in cream to destroy himself, because he was in debt. He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of George McDonald, aged 29. The deceased was lately an extra foreman of stevedore's labourers, living at Magazon. About 11 a. m. yesterday, he was standing on a cornice of a window on the second storey of the house, cleaning a pipe outside attached to the bathroom, when it gave way, throwing him down on the ground, from a height of about 25 feet. The deceased, who sustained serious injury to his head, was then removed in a state of unconsciousness to the hospital, where he died within half-an-hour after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Daya Narayan, a reputed thief, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 13, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On Monday last the accused took the articles in question to a Marwaree's shop, at Chindi Bazar, and offered him the same for sale. The Marwaree, seeing something unusual in the accused's conduct, became suspicious and questioned him as to how he became possessed of the clothes, but as he could not give a satisfactory reply, he was handed over to the police. The accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

KILLED INSIDE A BOILER.—An enquiry was held yesterday, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances, touching the death of Syed Mohidin Dadoo, aged 16 years. The deceased was employed as a boiler-cleaner in the David Mill, Carroll Road. On Monday, the deceased and two others, named Yacoob and Mahomed, went into a boiler to clean it. While they were sweeping the bottom of the boiler, which was covered by about four inches of water, the smell of which was very offensive, Yacoob saw Syed Mohidin fall. He at once went to Syed's assistance, when he too became unconscious. On being taken out of the boiler, Syed was dead, but Yacoob, who was unconscious only, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on his arrival. On the medical evidence the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Syed Mohidin was caused by asphyxia from poisoning by mephitic gas while washing a boiler with impure water."

THEFT BY A FELLOW BOARDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Tookaram Luxman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 64 and Rs. 24, in cash, the property of Vithu Dajee, living at Duncan Road. Mr. Baburao, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that the accused Tookaram had been boarding with him for the last seven months. On Thursday last, the complainant Vithu and his wife went to see one of their relatives at Chira Bazar, and the accused, taking advantage of the complainant's absence from home, broke open a box and stealing its contents absconded. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the accused on Sunday last, at a house on the Two Tanks Road, and on searching the house, the police recovered a portion of the stolen property. The accused denied the charge, but his Worship convicted him on the evidence before the Court, and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.—On Monday, the 25th inst., a deputation of the principal inhabitants of Gorai, consisting of Messrs. Anselm De Souza, Vincent Joseph Henriques, Sylvester Crasto, D. E. Henriques, Diogo Pereira, J. A. D'Souza, Mr. Elias D'Mello, and others waited upon the Mamlatdar of Salsette and requested him to visit the Gorai-Borivli Road in their company. That officer regretted that circumstances prevented him from visiting the road. The deputation, thereupon, represented the disgraceful condition in which the road is, and urged upon him the desirability of strengthening the road work, and carrying out other needful improvements. The Mamlatdar remarked that most of the questions alluded to were within the province of the Engineering Department, and that he could do nothing in such matters. But he assured the deputation that he would be willing to give the matter his careful consideration, whenever it came before him for opinion. The deputation said that they were very much pleased to hear that the road had been recently visited by the Chief Engineer, N. D., but it was a matter for sincere regret to them that they became aware of the fact, after that authority had left the place. Mr. Little would have been able to know what the views of the deputation were on the subject ; for, hitherto it appeared that that gentleman had only heard one side of the question, namely, as represented by the subordinates of the Public Works Department.

A SEAMAN ASSAULTED BY HIS OFFICER.—Charles Shrine, chief officer, and Thomas Grosart, second officer, on board the s. s. St. Marnock, attended on summonses, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, charging them with assault and criminal intimidation on the 24th inst., taken out against them by Thomas Doyle, an able seaman, in the same vessel. Doyle said that he was seated on the poop of the vessel on Sunday morning, and was having his boots polished by a shoe-black, when the chief officer came to him and ordered him to turn to and scrub the decks. The seamen replied that he was ill and requested to be left alone. Shrine turned the shoe-black ashore and again told the complainant to set to work ; but on the latter asking to be left alone, Shrine, he said, assaulted him, striking him severely on the mouth and eyes, of which the bruises were considered by Mr. Richardson indubitable evidences. Thomas Grosart, the second officer, was alleged to have endeavoured to join in the assault, but Shrine pushed him aside. Mr. Balorishna, who defended the accused, denied the charge, averring that Doyle was only struck under provocation and after being abused, Shrine receiving a blow that broke his watch. Doyle's bruises were the after-effects of a night ashore. Mr. Dalvi, who appeared for Doyle, contended in the cross-summons for assault and wilful disobedience, that his client was set upon by the chief officer, and produced evidence that bore out the statement of his client being first struck and abused by his superior. Mr. Richardson, in disposing of the case, considered the chief officer guilty, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 10, discharging Grosart. Doyle was acquitted of the charge in the cross-summons.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Aislaby in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Amra, 161 tons, Captain T Castello, sailed yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Arbib Brothers, 1,738 tons, Captain J Hill, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship St Marnock, 1,951 tons, Captain G Mundle, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Virginia, 1,515 tons, Captain G Knott, cleared yesterday for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain John Wilcox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G F W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Aden, Mussowa, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo, and 900 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,049 tons, Captain H R Burliegh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nevasa, 2,900 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast parts, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Hypatia, 1,283 tons, Captain R Faull, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from New Castle, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co.

THE steam-ship Uplands, 1,467 tons, Captain W Turner, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co.

THE steam-ship Carlo Rs. 1,759 tons, Captain Cromonive, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of 3,412 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Reading, 1,456 tons, Captain J S Geney, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H C Thompson, Mr W G Wood, Mr E A Gillon, Lieut T Marshall and Mr Mathews.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakin, with ballast. During the voyage she experienced fair weather throughout with the exception of moderate south-west monsoons, off Socatra.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the fullowing passengers :—Mr Austin and child, Mr M Johangir and child, Mr H Framjee, Mr M J Gustadji and friend, and 344 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
,, Hajeen	1785	Crawford	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Gutenfels	1790	Thorman	C	Glade & Co
,, Hoosainee	993	Raffin	D	B & P S N Co
,, Adowa	1347	Paton	E	B I S N Co
,, Evelyn	1629	Steele	F	W & A Graham & Co
,, Chingford	1100	Stewart	G	Ralli Brothers
,, Virginia	1515	Knott	HT	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Bendo	2280	Campbell	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Crawford	1498	Eleney	L	Ralli Brothers
,, Surat	..	..	M	P & O S N Co
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennis	N	Morrison & Co
,, Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
,, Iago	1550	Rippeth	P	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, St. Mornac	1951	Mundle	Q	K Nixon & Co
,, Tanjore	1401	Raffin	30 tons crane. Hajee Cassum.	
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Imaum	2706	Poland	1	E Bates & Co
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
,, Avola	2415	Newell	4	W & A Graham & Co
,, Gwalior	2733	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
,, Nizam	..	Langbourne	8	P & O Graham & Co
,, Reading	1457	Geney	9	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Eleanor	1228	Hill	10	W & A Graham & Co
,, Resolution	1224	Caseton	11	J Mackintosh & Co
,, L. Moor	1925	Lascelles	12	W & A Gram & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182	Wilcox	13	E Bates & Co
,, A. Brothers	1738	Hill	16	E D Sassoon
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Ibis	H Cassum & Co
,, Umbala	1212	Wilson	alongside	B I S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Poccasset ....1731 Jenkin ..... W & A Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Uplands (s)	Turnor	Cardiff, April 17.
	Hypatia (s)	Faull	New Castle, April 25.
26	Nevasa (s)	Macfadyen	Calcutta, May 6.
	Nizam (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta, May 1.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Suakin, May 15.
	Cario R. (s)	Cromonive	Hull, April 25.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.
	Palmas (s)	Evans	Port Said, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Chingford (s)	Stewart	Amsterdam.
	Amra (s)	Castello	Colombo.
	Arbib Brothers (s)	Hill	Port Said.
	Methley Hall (s)	Wilcox	Liverpool.
	St. Marnock (s)	Mundle	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Akbar, Baldwin, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Virginia, Knott, for Genoa, &c.
,, Reading, Geney, for Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
,, Himalaya, Coast and Calcutta.
,, Nizam, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Siam, for Aden, &c.
,, Uplands, for Port Said.
,, Redcross, for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—60 cwts myrabollams, Nansey Khiraz and Co ; 51 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 2 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Armenia s—200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 49 bales wool, R Amerchand ; 54 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 63 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 875 cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Resolution s—132 cwts gum, M Moosa.
Caledonia s—220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. ; 220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 330 bales, cotton Volkart Brothers ; 750 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, and 1,999½ cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,030 cwts wheat Beyts Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Takersee ; 2,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Redcross s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Reading s—450 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Eleanor s—6,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels —1 pot germium oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Iago s—3,000 cwts wheat, and 3,802½ cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, William Bell and Co.

FOR BANKOK.

Cape Colona s—830 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Lammermoor s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co ; 3,650 cwts wheat and 2,307½ cwts groundnuts, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—9 bales silkwaste, Volkart Brothers.
Crauford s—2,750 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Avala s—501 cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co : 900 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Bendo s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—867 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Imaum s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, A Blaschcck and Co.
Virginia s—410 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

St Marnock s—6,128 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Uplands s— 64,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—50 bales cotton, S Gopuam ; 78 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 226 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 125 bales twist, P F Talati ; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co : 23 bales twist, Lyon and Co ; 76 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 14 cwts Cambay stone, A C Esmalljee ; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co ; 25 cwts byasbole, 30 cwts cloves, 24 cwts senna leaves, 12½ cwts cadoo, and 20 cwts sulphate of copper, Yue Lun Ching ; 37 cwts sharkfins, and 3 cwts betelnut, D Mowjee ; 37½ cwts sharkfins, &c. Tata and Co : 62½ cwts sharkfins, M Nuttoo ; 4 cwts Cambay stone, G Cayemally.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, T Mooljee Sons Co ; 90 bales twist, S Motilal.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—252 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 206 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam s—200 bales cotton, H Amuleckchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

McLeod, Lt-Col, 3rd Ms L Cavy, on leave, from Kamptee.

MAY 14.

Cook, Lt-Col, Ms Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.

MAY 25.

Groves, 2nd Lt, Bo, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Stephen, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Rl Fusirs, on duty, from England.
Bradshaw, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1tl Innisklilling Fusirs, on duty, from England.
Brinkley, 2nd Lt, Bo, Gloster Regt, on duty, from England.
Seton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Worcestershire, on duty, from England.
Johnston, Surgn-Major, Ms Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Walsh, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Westropp, Lt, Bo, 5th N I, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Mc Leod, Lt-Col, 3rd Ms Lt Cavy, to England.

MAY 14.

Cooke, Lt-Col, Ms Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

MAY 25.

Herman, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Europe.
Searle, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 26.

Warren, Dy Surgn-Genl, Po Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Cooke, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire, on duty, to Belgaum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F O Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavy, Commdt, Military Police Battn, Ruby Mines Dist, is appointed to be an Assist Commissr of the 4th grade in Burma.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Lieut C L M Rich, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Offig Cantonment Magistrate, Mian Mir.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev H R Coulthard, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 5th May.

Mr. Coulthard's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from that date, or from the subsequent date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

The Rev V W Kinsman, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain.

H M's Secy of State has permitted the Rev T L J Warneford, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Col J Waterhouse, S C, Offig Depy Supt, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the 6th instant, preparatory to availing himself of special leave, the following temporary promotions are made :—Lieut-Col M W Rogers, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 1st grade ; Mr E J Jackson, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade ; Mr J Eccles, Depy Supt, 4th grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 3rd grade ; and Lieut R T Crichton, S C, Assist Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 4th grade.

The following promotion is made, vice Mr. G P Tate, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, seconded on deputation to the Kalat State :—Mr A Ewing, Assist Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assist Surveyor, 1st grade.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

It is notified that Col H B Abbott, Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Jeypore Residency from Col H P Peacock, Bengal Cavalry.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Lieut S F Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, is, invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assist Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Merwara district.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions and reversion are ordered in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—Lts W Ewbank, E R B Stokes-Roberts, and E de V Atkinson, R E, Ex Engrs, 4th grade ; Lts E de V Atkinson, R E to be Assist Engr, 1st grade ; Lts E de V Atkinson, R E E M Paul, R E, and R A F Kingscote, R E, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade.

POST OFFICE.

Mr C Lawder, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr A D Gibson is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr Lawder, or until further orders.

SURVEYS.

Mr T Archdale Pope, Offig Depy Supt, 4th grade, Survey of India Dept, is appointed to officiate as Assist Surveyor General, in charge Photographic-Lithographic Office, during the absence on six months' special leave of Col J Waterhouse, S C.

Mr H R Littlewood, Surveyor, 1st grade, and Lieut J M Burn, R E, are appointed Assist Supts, 2nd grade, in the [illegible] DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J Ramsay, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted, as a temporary measure, as First Assist to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Lieut B E M Gurdon, S C, is, on return from boundary duty, appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Austro-Hungarian Consular Agency

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of canvas, cordage, blocks, gunny, nails, leather cutting's iron, steel-painins, &c.

TENTS FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the oval, opposite the Wellington Fountain, on FRIDAY next, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned tents belonging to the estate of the late M. C. LEEKIE, Esq.

1 double poled Swiss cottage tent about 14 feet square nearly new.
1 ordinary sleeping two other tents pal—
Also the property of a gentleman.
Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, and teakwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hlink's table and hanging lamp, Persian carpets, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of Mr. A. FERNANDEZ and another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF COIR FIBRE EXTRACTING AND SPINNING MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jewoo, near Santa Cruz, on account and risk of the mortgagors, the above machinery, comprising—

One improved crushing mill.
Six coir fibre extracting machines.
One improved willowing machine.
Four ten spindle spinning machines.
Six improved 2-fold cabling machines.
Extra teeth, bobbings, hackles, &c.
One 16 N. H. P. Robey's semi-fixed engine.
A quantity of shafting, belting, and other accessories.
A quantity of coir fibre.

The machinery can be seen, fitted up at the Cocoanut Oart between Santa Cruz and Andheri Station.

The machines are all perfectly new, except the steam engine.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, opposite St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging-lamps, pictures, carpets, reading books, &c., the property of L. M. VALLADARES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on and after Thursday, the 28th inst.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

On MONDAY the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A few cases of electric light machinery consisting of 16-candle power incandescent lamps, lead and India rubber-covered cables, insulated wire, one arc lamp dynamo, and one incandescent light dynamo, arc, lamps, &c., &c.

SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

On MONDAY next, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Madhowlal Moolchund, and on account and at the risk of Daipat Manchund—
Ex. s. s. Peninsular.
25 bundles copper sheets.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Mooltanee Samidass Hemandass and on account and at the risk of Moteechund Hurrukchund—
2 bundles gumsai pearls.
1 „ kalki „

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE OPPOSITE THE MUSJID RAILWAY STATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Huskel Babaji (an insolvent) in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of April, 1880, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 16th day of April, 1883, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of public road in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, containing by admeasurement 538 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, on the west partly by the public road and partly by the house of the said Huskel Babajee, on the north partly by the property of the said Huskel Babajee and partly by Surat Street, and on the south by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises are assessed under ward No. 4,925, and street Nos. 10 11.

[illegible] of sale application

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, OPPOSITE THE MUSJID RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th June at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haskel Babajee (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1880, and in the deed of further charge, dated the 16th day of April, 1883, the undermentioned landed property, namely :—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, on the south side of Surat Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 40, but now under ward No. 4924, and street No. 8-9, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185, containing by admeasurement 178 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on the west by the public road, on the North by Surat Street, and on the south by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haskel Babajee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Sion, near the Railway Station.

On THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur and Jiwanjee Dossabhoy Bhugwagur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Huskel Babajee Penker (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that pieces of Foras land or ground, with the messuage, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mahim District, at Sion, near the Sion Bridge, fronting on the southern side of the public road, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,365 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 283 and 313, new No. A 1314, old Survey No. and new Survey No. 2 423 assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7092 and Street No. 1492 street Dharavi, and bounded on the east by the oart of Vurjewandas Madhowdas, on the west by the ground of Cummoo Dadoo, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the Christian temple's ground and which premises formerly were and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Huskel Babajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 27, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET NEAR THE NULL BAZAAR AND KHARA TANK STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Thucker Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Doongersey, and Jadowjee Jairam, carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Doongersey Ganjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thucker Jadowjee Nathoo, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in the indentures of mortgage, dated 8th February, 1890, and 22nd August, 1889, respectively, the following properties :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land of ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2698, and now No. 9674, old Survey No. 904, and new No. 4347, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 7252, and street No. 141 to 143, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by a street called Khoja Street, on the north by the property of Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Abdoola, and on the south by the property formerly of Rama Kamooljee and now of Soonderjee Meghjee, and now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate in Goollam Mohideen Subhedar or Khara Tank Street, on the south side thereof, and on the east side of Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 2811 and under new No. 9653, under old survey No. 939 and under new survey No. 4362, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 79-81-83, and Khara Tank Street No. 1933, and street Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and ward No. 1782, and bounded on the north by the said Goolam Mohideen Soobhedar or Khara Tank Street, on the south by the sweeper's passage, on the east by the chawl of Bora. Noorbhai Boodhabhai, and on the west by the Chimna Butcher Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 27, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

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18, Marine Street.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Burnt Cotton, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Esan bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 4435 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 461, new No. a-13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3562, 2-7-3566 1-3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewala, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar and partly by portion of ol race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3563 and 3563, and on the South by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite to Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markar's bungalow.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, orchids, ferns, crotons, lillies, anthurians, bigonias, palms, and other flowering shrubs, &c., &c., the property of Mr. J. M. HOULISTON.

The plants are on view.
Also one lot of poultry.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Shaick Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Morshari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Maganbhai Purshotam Haribhagati on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 4 p.m.

One bundle of Jeewan pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a Wagonette.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-1½, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs Geyer and Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong upright piano by "Steinman and Co.", first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

The above will be on view to-morrow.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 27, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

FRIDAY'S quotation of 95⅞ still ruled for Consols in London yesterday; and £900,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England; but the market rates of discount were advanced ½ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 4¼ and 4 per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 44¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £74¼ for the former, £75⅜ for the latter; and in New York also the metal was unchanged at 97 cents; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·87⅜ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 300,000 ounces of Silver at 97·15 to 97·23 cents. The Indian Exchange Banks in London reduced their buying rate, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4½d. Paris quotations come unchanged at 93⅜ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·30½ for Exchange on London.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, both generally and for Surats, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, excepting the most distant, the extreme quotations being 4 11-16d. for May deliveries, and 4 55-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a quiet feeling, and with First White Candahar a half-penny, and other descriptions ¾d. lower 25,000 bales are offered at this auction.

Cotton in New York was unchanged for ready at Friday's quotation of 8 15-16 cents; but August Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season compare as follows with those of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	3,000	1,100
Two days' do.	10,000	4,200	1,600
Since 1st Sept. '89,	6,702,000	5,708,200	5,454,200

The tone of our local Cotton Market remains quiet, and there has been no further movement in prices; but more business has been done both for export and local consumption, the total purchases reported summing up 3,450 bales. Of this quantity the Mills took 2,250 bales, made up of 400 Indore Ginned, at Rs. 172½; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 144-50½; 250 Oojein Ginned at Rs. 171; 200 bales each of Untni, at Rs. 155-9; Broach Ginned, at Rs. 188; Barsee at 180½; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 170-2; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 157½; 150 Kutch, at Rs. 137-41; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 142; and 50 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 157½ per candy; while the purchases for export consisted of 1,000 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 150-61; 100 Barsee, at Rs. 187; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent broker.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,730	bales.
Wheat	207,663	cwt.
Linseed	30,819	„
Rapeseed	13,169	„
Gingelly	551	„
Poppyseed	3,685	„
Groundnuts	5,118	„
Castorseed	5,090	„

The Banks, and Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have remained closed to-day for the holidays to re-open to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	95⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. „	75⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	44½

The sum of about £900,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,86,000	4,000	3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	620	9	850
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	16,88,465	39,91,081	83,531	57,63,078
Total for 20 weeks	17,90,465	42,77,081	87,531	61,55,078
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	86,914	2,50,330	2,383	3,39,857
Per mile of Ry do.	188	543	6	737
Total to corresponding date do.	17,20,634	42,97,259	95,358	61,13,251

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 52,143.
Do. to date ..... „ 41,827.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA,—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 6 p.m. on Friday, 29th.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday, 28th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	40 p.m.	..	..
Teheran	26	1	40 p.m.	..	47
Suez	26	2	40 p.m.	..	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
„ Madras	..	41	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 25.

10 p.m. .. .. 83·2

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

6 a.m. .. .. 81·5
10 a.m. .. .. 86·5
2 p.m. .. .. 89·1
4 p.m. .. .. 87·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KAIL—May 19, while nearing Bhosawal, on her journey down to Bombay, Virginia Kail, widow of the late Conrad Kail, aged 63. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1891.

IT is a pity that in the controversy between Government and the Poona Municipality, the whole of the questions at issue cannot be dealt with in a single communication. The controversy began last August, when the projection of a scheme for "federating" the City, Suburban, and Cantonment Municipalities, was made the occasion for charging the first-named with a serious lack of energy and zeal in regard to sanitation and to municipal administration generally. Nothing has since been heard of the federation project, and it is understood to have been abandoned. But a good deal has at one time and another been heard of other objects of municipal administration in Poona. In January, it will be remembered, a Government Resolution was issued severely censuring the Municipality for neglecting rules and ordinary financial precautions, and for grave irregularities in awarding compensation to property-owners. The Municipality have dealt with a portion of these allegations—they have deferred dealing with others until they have received certain papers which Government undertook to furnish them with and upon which some of the charges against them have been based. This method of dealing piecemeal with a body of allegations is confusing and inconvenient. As the case stands, the Municipality appears to have furnished an answer to some of the graver charges of financial irregularity which have been brought against them, apparently upon insufficient evidence and without due care. While we are waiting for the final rejoinder of Government upon this part of the case, there comes a resolution which deals with the answer of the Municipality to those counts in the indictment in which their sanitary work is arraigned. The Municipality were charged with "feebleness and divided opinion in the matter of providing markets and slaughter-houses, and sanitary matters generally"; and their answer was that they had been more than twice as active as the previous administration, with its Collector-president had been, in laying surface drains and in making other provision for the sanitary requirements of the city. The rejoinder, which comes in a Resolution of the 11th of the present month, deals exclusively with this part of the case against the Municipality. The Government now adhere to their original complaint. They point out that it was never intended to charge the Municipality with having absolutely and wholly neglected their duty. But they contend that, bearing in mind the size and importance, and resources of the city, and the position and intelligence of the general body of the Commissioners, much less has been done than might reasonably have been expected. Government deny the relevancy of comparisons with 1883—not very challenge inquiry into [illegible] impossible duty Mofussil Municipality which elects its own president without inviting, in the minds of people disposed to depreciate local self-government, a comparison with the more largely official regime which preceded the present arrangement. There is, after all, a relativity in these things, and it is hard to refuse to any public body on its trial the defence that, whether it has done well or ill, it has done at least as well as other people have done in similar circumstances. Government were constrained to admit that in regard to surface drainage, at all events, the Municipality has not done badly. Six months ago it was shown that when the administration was under an official president, only ten thousand feet of surface drains had been laid in five years, whereas during the seven years in which the Municipality had had fuller control over its own affairs, nearly thirty thousand feet had been laid. The Government think that the comparison should have been, not with what had been done under the previous regime, but with what remained to be done. Doubtless it should, strictly speaking. But how many municipal bodies are there in India which could stand so severe a test? In the matter of latrine and other sanitary accommodation, the Municipality is charged with serious shortcomings; and the only answer they can make is that they have done better than their predecessors—not a complete answer, it is true, but one which does call for some mitigation of judgment upon their shortcomings. The complaint that the Municipality has fallen short of its duty in regard to drainage, is one, we apprehend, for which divided blame must be bestowed. The Municipality, with the help of an assistant engineer lent by Government, prepared a drainage scheme last year, and the last we heard of it was that it was about to be submitted to Government for sanction. We are afraid that there is too much of the "about to be" element in the proceedings of most of the Mofussil Municipalities; but was not this a case in which Government could itself have done not a little, by timely reminder, to provoke the Poona Municipality into activity? Local self-government, energised by Secretariat remonstrance, might have done five years ago what local self-government, left to itself, has failed to accomplish. The drainage needs of Poona have long been well known, and the fact that the town is the seat of Government for nearly half the year would have furnished at any time during the last ten years a warrant for effective intervention. The Government hope to find a remedy for the shortcomings of the Poona Municipality, in particular and of Municipalities in general, by a change in the District Municipal Act which will enable the Municipalities to delegate their powers to responsible and competent executive officers. The Poona Commissioners, in response to a recent invitation from Government, have drawn up a scheme with that object, which will go, we suppose, with others, before the Committee which will shortly assemble at Poona to deliberate on the whole question. The chief feature of the scheme is that it proposes so to amend the Act that a Municipality may delegate to one or more of its officers all or any of its powers. When this amendment has been made, they recommend that the Municipality should appoint an executive officer who, subject to the general supervision of the President, the Municipality, and especially of the Managing Committee, shall watch over the financial administration and over the proceedings of all the other officers. We need not here go into the very specific definition of the executive officer's powers which the Committee have drawn up. These have been largely derived from the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and this will be as strong a recommendation as they could have in the eyes of an official committee. The same cannot be said for the proposal that the executive head shall be appointed by the Municipality. Seeing that in Bombay itself the executive chief is appointed by Government, it would be an important concession to mofussil liberties if the corresponding officer in Poona were the nominee of the Municipality. But the Poona Commissioners probably rely upon the experience of 1882, when the Government of India decided upon leaving large powers to local bodies in respect of appointments payable for out of their own funds, as warranting them in asking that the selection of their executive officer shall rest with them. The question, however, is essentially one of administrative efficiency, and it would be a pity if it were dealt with from any other point of view.

THE mail brings news of the death, at the age of 67 years, of the celebrated tragedian, Mr. Barry Sullivan, whose name had been missing from "under the clock" in the daily newspapers for the last four years. His fame had almost become a memory only; he is not included in the "Dramatic Peerage," and those unacquainted with the melancholy facts of his existence, thought he must have passed away in the eighties. It may be remembered, however, that almost four years ago Mr. Sullivan, until then still delighting nightly audiences, was seized with paralysis, from which he never more than partially recovered. With his sudden removal from active life, it was generally admitted that the English stage lost one of the most memorable types of the traditional style of histrionic art of the past half century. Even ten years ago he had survived most of his early confreres, and speaking at that time at Manchester, Mr. Henry Irving, referring to his old comrade, described him as "the now only true representative left of the grand traditional race of English actors." Barry Sullivan was the son of an Irish military officer whose regiment was stationed at Birmingham at the time of his son's birth, which, it is noted, happened, not only in Shakespeare's native county, but on the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. The regiment moved into Ireland, and when Sullivan was fifteen years of age, he made his first appearance, albeit as an amateur, on the boards of the old Theatre Royal at Cork. His determination to adopt the stage as a profession was made known when he was twenty-four years of age, that is in 1848. Like Mr. Irving and Mr. Toole, Sullivan received his early training at the Edinburgh Theatre Royal with Mr. W. H. Murray's "stock" company. Here he became a favorite, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, and other large towns he visited, he rapidly rose in public estimation. Three years later he made his first appearance in London at the Haymarket Theatre, subsequently fulfilling engagements at the St. James's, Sadler's Wells, the Standard, and Drury Lane. After a tour of Britain he sailed for America, afterwards starring in Canada, Australia, and India, and returned to England in 1866, where after an unsuccessful experiment in the lesseeship of the Holborn Theatre he re-started on his colonial and provincial tours. Mr. Sullivan's parts were [illegible] Claude Melnotte, Shylock, Macbeth, of which he pourtrayed with the same faithfulness and marked success. For none had he any preference. All were alike interesting, but his admiration for Shakespeare was unbounded. "A man may read Shakespeare and study him for ten years, and even then only be at the beginning. You cannot be successful in Shakespearian drama unless you have him, as it were, in your blood, and he is the only dramatist of whom that can be said. Shakespeare is always to be studied. It is the work of a lifetime, and at the end you will discover something new. He is a vast jewel that will always admit of polishing. Years and years of the study of Shakespeare only show one how unfathomable he is. Shakespeare is a vast mine of wealth full of most beautiful gems. I have played Hamlet nearly 3,000 times, and I am always discovering something new in it." Mr. Sullivan leaves a widow and two sons and four daughters, the sons being well known in the theatrical world. One is Mr. Thomas S. Amory, who was his father's acting manager; the other, Mr. John Amory, who played second parts to his father during his most recent provincial tours.

EVENTS seem so far to justify our forecast that in spite of all temptations to take advantage of the manifest discouragement in the Opposition ranks, the Ministry will not dissolve Parliament in the present year. The question of dissolution is discussed in the *Times* of the 5th instant, and the case for and against an immediate appeal to the country is put with considerable candour. Ever since Mr. Goschen's Budget speech announced the concession of free education, the tactical expediency of dissolution has been the subject of political speculation. On the one side eager tacticians were anxious that the Government should profit by the confusion and weakness in the ranks of the enemy. But the more sober recognised that it would be dangerous to try conclusions "unless the Government has a very strong position of its own." This is a remarkable phrase occurring in the columns of so staunch a supporter of the present Ministry, it is not a chance expression for it recurs in another form. Summarising the arguments of those who are urging an appeal to the constituencies when the routine business of the Session has been disposed of, the leading journal says that they hold that the Government holds an exceptionally strong position, and that the bye-elections show that the country is more favourably disposed to the party in power than it was a few months ago, while the Opposition no longer clamours for a dissolution. But it is pointed out that the greatest caution is necessary in taking action in the belief that the Opposition fears a dissolution, and it is by no means clear that it is to the interest of the Government to appeal to the country. Whatever the opinions or the fears of the Opposition "its action does not furnish the one consideration which is required to give validity to all the arguments for dissolution." Putting aside the question of party tactics, the Government has strong reasons for avoiding an early dissolution. These reasons reduce themselves practically to one :—"Notwithstanding the strength of its position, no man can predict with any degree of confidence the result of a general election. It might be a thorough victory; but it might be a defeat, or it might be a qualified success, which would profoundly alter existing conditions"—in other words, it might bring about the extinction of the Liberal Unionists as a Parliamentary force. The conclusion arrived at is that in the absence of new and unexpected complications there should be no dissolution before the middle or end of the year 1892. This summing up of the political probabilities is in entire accordance with the information which we have been able to collect from different sources since the question of immediate dissolution or prudential delay became of practical interest. Circumstances sometimes nullify even the most reasonable forecast, but making due allowance for the unforeseen, the dissolution so long talked of will not take place till the autumn of next year.

OUR correspondent "S. H. H.'s" recent communication indicating the existence in the Royal Asiatic Society's Library of a manuscript copy of Carlyle's unpublished lectures on "the History of Literature" has led to some interesting results. The fact was mentioned in a note in the *Athenæum* a few weeks after it was stated in our columns, and this was followed by a note by Messrs. Ellis and Elvey, the well-known booksellers in New Bond Street, stating that they also have a MS. copy of the lectures, also minus the ninth. The copy came in their possession not long since, the then owner, Mr. F. W. Cosens, having brought it to their notice on seeing a paragraph in the London letter of the *Manchester Guardian*, describing another manuscript of the lectures. In this latter collection also the ninth lecture was missing, and there was the note accounting for the reporter's absence from that lecture, signed "T. C. A." just as in the Bombay manuscript. Professor Dowden, who gave an account of the lectures in one of the reviews some time since, has, we understand, informed Messrs. Ellis and Elvey that the manuscript which he used is still in his possession, and that it is no doubt a transcript from Mr. Chisholm Anstey's, to which our correspondent called attention three months ago. Thus, then, there are four copies of these notes known to be in existence—1. Mr. Chisholm Anstey's original in the Asiatic Society's Library in Bombay. 2. Professor Dowden's transcript. 3. Messrs. Ellis and Elvey's copy. 4. The copy seen by the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

FROM Friday next and until the end of the monsoon, the mail steamer will leave Bombay on Friday evening. The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* will consequently be published on Friday morning until further notice.

THE P. and O. s. s. Pekin, with the incoming mails, is expected to arrive here at midnight on Sunday, the 31st instant.

THE Governor of the Chinese province of Kuangsi reports the number of deaths which have occurred among his troops since the end of the French war. During the war from 80 to 90 camps crossed the frontier of the province, and although the casualties were from time to time reported, still, owing to the troublous times, some omissions occurred. Since that time troops belonging to other provinces have been retired from the Kuangsi field force, while the provincial army has been reduced to 20 camps (about 20,000 men). These latter have been stationed since 1885 uninterruptedly on the border; their service has been a very arduous one, guarding the frontier, capturing or destroying brigands, liberating and convoying home captives taken by pirates, reconstructing the fortifications at Chennan Kuan, near Lungchow, and escorting transports. Those who have distinguished themselves in the execution of their duty will be recommended for

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PUNISHMENT OF MANIPUR PRISONERS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir J. Gorst, replying to Mr. Crawford, member for North-East Lanarkshire, said no retaliatory executions were intended in Manipur, but the murderers of Mr. Quinton and other British officials would be adequately punished without waiting for a discussion in Parliament.

SIR EVELYN BARING'S REPORT ON EGYPT.

CAIRO, MAY 26.

Sir Evelyn Baring, in his annual report to the Imperial Government on Egypt, declared that only a series of untoward events is now able to endanger the solvency of the country. It is possible, he says, in the next few years to further relieve the population from taxation, but the continued prosperity of Egypt absolutely depends upon upholding the existing political regime, and he cannot recommend the evacuation of the country by the British.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, MAY 25.

A riotous mob has attacked and pillaged the mission-houses at Nankin, and the inmates have had narrow escapes with their lives.

The movement is spreading, and anxiety is felt by the foreign residents at the ports on the Yangtse.

MAY 26.

The European ladies and children have left Nankin. The Methodist Girls' School has been set on fire, but the rioters are now said to be dispersing.

H. M. S. Porpoise has been sent to Nankin, and Chinese troops have also gone there to restore order.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.

The Treasury to-day purchased 315,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·20 to 97·35.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The s. s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

THE ORISSA REVOLT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The present Keonjhar disturbance is evidently not the first, for in 1868, on the failure of the succession, the Government nomination being unpopular, the Bhinyas rose and murdered the Minister, and declared a candidate of their own. A large force was sent against the insurgents causing harassing warfare. The ringleaders were captured eventually, and some of them were executed, some imprisoned or transported, and the country then put under British superintendence, but handed back to the Rajah subsequently, under certain conditions. Keonjhar is the largest of the tributary States of Orissa, excepting Morbhanj. It is hoped the police will be sufficient to deal with the present disturbance.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 26.

The case against Gungaram Bhow, the pleader, was resumed to-day before the City Magistrate, and further evidence was recorded.

Ismaelji Moosaji, who lives next door to the complainant, and Lukmanjee, a son of the complainant, spoke to having seen Gungaram in Jainabai's room, being held by the complainant. They also said a policeman came into the room, and took Gungaram away into the second's accused house, which is on the other side of the complainant's; but they were not able to identify the policeman.

Hussanali Abonlali, who lives a few doors away from the complainant, deposed to having seen Gungaram in Jainabai's room, being held by the complainant and one Rajabhoy. He saw all this from the roadway, where he stood among the crowd. This witness also spoke to seeing Babajee, the second accused, in the street, and he asked him why he had lent the use of his shop for such an improper person. In answer to this, the second accused said he had made a mistake.

Mr. Guider, inspector of the cantonment police, was then called by the Court. He said that on going to the Main Street at about one o'clock on the morning of the 12th May, he found Gungaram in the shop of the second accused, and a big crowd in the street. He did not arrest Gungaram, as there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his doing so, and escorted Gungaram to the police station to protect him against the excited crowd. He said that the complainant told him at that time, in answer to his enquiries, that nobody had seen Gungaram in Jainabai's room, for as soon as Gungaram entered the room, Jainabai cried out, and he escaped. Mr. Guider also said that the story told him on his arrival on the scene, was that a thief had entered Jainabai's room and had attempted to pull a bangle off her wrist; that she gave an alarm, and upon which the thief decamped through the window by which he had entered, and had gone into Babaji's house, and had shut himself up there. Mr. Guider said that when he saw Gungaram in Babaji's house, Gungaram had a wound on his forehead, and that his clothes were saturated with blood. The inspector had made careful inquiries as to the policeman who was alleged to have gone into Moosaji's house and taken Gungaram into Babaji's shop, but no policeman would admit of having done so.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

NAPLES, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

The same company's steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.

RAJMACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

To the perplexed enquirer very conflicting accounts are given of the time that it takes to reach the hill fort of Rajmachi from Khandalla. Some will tell you that it takes as much as six hours to get there. The coolies whom you invite to guide you and carry your provisions give alarming accounts of the length of the way, so as to get more remuneration for their labours. Therefore, although from other sources we were given to understand that the distance to be traversed was only ten or twelve miles, we did not exactly know what to believe, and it seemed prudent to make a very early start, so as to get as much ground covered as possible before the sun rose high in the heaven. Thus it was that one fine morning, at five o'clock, Madras time, the full moon through the mists that harbinger the approaching monsoon saw us strike off the Lanowli Road behind the bungalow that was Mr. Scott's, and make straight across the dry bed of a water-course for the village of Koona. At that village, some two miles from Khandalla, we slackened speed a little to hitch on another cooly, in order that we might be able to continue our rapid progress without abatement to the end. For we were in a great hurry in case the large estimate of the distance should turn out to be true. The walk is about as fine a one as the soul of the pedestrian could desire. You go on mile after mile along a broad terrace, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, commanding a magnificent prospect of the outlying mountains of the Ghauts and the plain of the Concan beneath, and all the time the pleasure of the long panorama is obtained without the drawback of having to descend into and struggle up out of deep gorges where there are no fresh breezes to revive the exhausted energies of the weary wayfarer. All the way you proceed without to any great extent losing your level, and can therefore get over the ground almost as quickly as if you were walking along a turnpike road. After walking some five or six miles, you find yourselves level with Rajmachi, but between you and it there is a deep valley, so that you must for a time turn your back on your destination and go for two or three miles farther on, so as to get round it. Gradually the depth of the valley diminishes as you proceed, until at last it can be crossed at the expense of a descent of about a hundred feet, and once more you have the satisfaction of turning round with your face to your objective. After pressing steadily along this winding route for two hours and a quarter we found ourselves, rather to our surprise, at the outer wall of the fortress at a quarter-past seven o'clock. As this is the only level approach to the Plateau of Rajmachi, it was defended by a strong wall still standing, seventeen feet high, with apertures for cannon and musketry. An enemy, forcing his way through this strong wall, or climbing up the plateau from any other quarter where it was more strongly defended by nature and therefore less strongly defended by art, would thus gain admittance to some seven hundred acres of more or less cultivated land, too large a space to be defended except by a very large garrison against a comparatively weak attacking force. But the enemy after obtaining this much success would find himself only at the beginning of his labours. For in the middle of the table-land are two large inner forts, situated on two high peaks of very steep rock, and very strongly ortified and well-supplied with water. Of these fwo forts the western one is called Manranjan, (the Heart Gladdener): the steeper and loftier eastern fort, which towered high above us when we passed through the outer wall of the plateau, bears the name of Shrivardhan (Luck's Increase). We naturally determined first to ascend the higher peak straight in front of us. To do so, it was necessary to make a long circuit until we reached the wood between the two peaks. Going along through this wood we noticed on our left a large store-house in the rock, which would be at the mercy of any enemy who had gained access to the plateau. Proceeding a little farther up-hill, we reached the valley between the two forts, whose walls are only about four hundred yards apart. Then turning to the right we had to climb up the passing through the gateway with massy walls on either side of us and pillars standing firm with nothing to support, we continued our way upwards till we reached the summit of the peak at eight o'clock exactly three hours from the time we had left the main road near Khandalla. From this it may be estimated that the whole distance is about twelve miles; for we had walked steadily without halting at an average pace of four miles an hour. The highest point on which we now stood was strongly fortified as a last refuge for the garrison, so that it may be compared to the donjon keep of a Norman castle. This lofty position gave us a splendid prospect of the table-land, six hundred feet below and of the more distant scenery which was however partially shrouded in mist. In the solid rock very near the top of the hill was a spring full of water, which our guide assured us was pure and sweet, although a slight covering of green scum on the surface deterred us from tasting it. Farther down the fort is well supplied with water-tanks, some of which are empty and others half full of water. At the bottom of one of the empty tanks lie rusting two old Mahratta guns, which it is worth nobody's while to raise from their low state. On the south is a large granary, which has a very musty smell, as if it were still haunted by the ghosts of the grain that the Mahrattas used to store in it. If this musty smell can be endured, the verandah of the granary affords grateful shade to anyone who has to spend the sunny hours of midday on Shrivardhan. Indeed, as far as we could see, on neither of the two peaks is there any other roof still in existence. This particular roof will however survive till all the walls of the hill fortress have crumbled into dust, for it is composed of the solid rock of the mountain top.

After breakfast we left Shrivardhan and descended to the valley between the two sister forts. In this valley stands a rude wooden temple of Bhairav, in front of which rise pillars intended to support bells, and under the pillars are three carved stone horses of various sizes, one of which has its head broken off at the neck and lying at its feet. Going in a southerly direction from the temple we pass again through the thick wood we had come through on our way up, and plucking the curranda berries from the bushes on either side of our path, we get round to the south of Manranjan. Though the ascent is exposed to the sun, the ardour of his rays are sufficiently tempered by the strong west wind that sweeps across our path. So we soon reached the printed archway, which is now no longer the entrance to the fort as it is easier to walk over the tumbled wall on the right of the gate. Inside the buildings are all in ruins. Even the strong roof of the powder-house has tumbled in. However, under its door-way, we find a strip of shade about a yard broad that protects us against the sun now nearly straight overhead. In the fort we do not succeed in finding any granaries. Our eyes are refreshed by the sight of one large tank well filled with water that looks pretty fresh. An adventurous member of our party ventured into the rather bottle-green depths of the tank and enjoyed a good swim, thereby discovering that the water was deep enough to rise above a man's head and possibly a good deal deeper than that. At mid-day, by the advice of our chief cooly, as we had sufficiently explored the fortress and enjoyed the grand prospect from which it derives its name of Manranjan, we went half-way down the hill and found a better resting place under a tree, seated below which we had the full benefit of all the strong west wind that was blowing. At three o'clock we descended to the plateau and passing through a village overshadowed and surrounded by thick woods made our way to a small lake that is one of the most pleasing features of the view seen from the top of Shrivardhan. Indeed the abundance of water on Rajmachi is one of the chief charms of the place, especially in the month of May, after you have been trudging for twelve miles across a thirsty land, where dry torrent-beds plunge over the cliffs in great waterless waterfalls, and your weary coolies can scarcely find in the exhausted springs by the wayside water wherewith to moisten their lips. Thus it was very agreeable to sit under the trees and watch a fairly broad expanse of water, at one end of which three champak trees were shedding their fragrant blossoms. Beyond the champak trees at a little distance from the lake stands a small solidly-built temple, with a verandah on each side and a portico in front supported by strong square-stone pillars rounded at the top near the capitals. The stalactite formation encrusted on the capitals of some of the pillars in the portico makes them look like marble, and shows that the temple is of some antiquity. In the centre of the foremost pillars of the portico placidly sits, wrought in stone, a quaint sturdy image of the bull-shaped Nundi with a string of bells round his neck. Our coolies, I am sorry to say, refused to sympathise with us in our admiration of the massive little temple that had weathered so many monsoons without showing any signs of dilapidation. They unfeelingly despised it as small and *bahut juna*, and offered to show us much finer and larger and newer temples, which in their eyes were much better worth looking at. By this time it was four o'clock and late enough to start on our return journey. There is a shorter way between Rajmachi and Khandalla than that by which we had come; but the shorter way involves a descent of some two thousand feet into the valley and the same amount of climbing up on the other side. The question was whether it was advisable to vary our route by taking this arduous short cut. To this question one guide gave a decided negative. He had laid to heart the painful experience of a brother-guide, who in the previous year had rashly taken a Sahib back that way. The Sahib, he said, had worn the skin off his feet in stumbling down the steep descent, and, becoming very angry, had given his guide instead of backshish, a good beating for taking him such a villainous road. So we went back by the way we had come. Our pace was not quite so brisk as it had been in the early morning, and we made one or two halts to rest our weary muscles; but nevertheless we managed to get back to our starting point on the Lanowli Road at a quarter-past seven in the evening. Although the return journey was by the same route we had already traversed, the view with the sun in the East looked quite different from the same view seen by the light of the setting moon and rising sun. Had we chosen the short cut down through the valley, we should have been far too exhausted to admire anything in the way of scenery. Therefore we strongly advise any one who contemplates a visit to Rajmachi to go and return by the round-about-way.

P. S.—It is not inappropriate that, as I write this short account of a visit to an old Mahratta stronghold, the thunder of Mahratta cannon should be ringing in my ears. This is not, as might be supposed, the freak of a strong imagination. At the sanitarium of the Jesuits' School there are two or three old cannons brought from the surrounding forts, and they are now being loyally discharged as a salute in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

NOTES FROM DEOLALI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, MAY 25.

THROUGH the kindness of Mrs. Hussey, the wife of the Commandant, Deolali Depot, and with the assistance of a few young gentlemen, now going through the musketry course, the dwellers in camp had a pleasant evening's entertainment, at the pretty little theatre in camp, which is named "The Royal Connaught Theatre," after our soldier Prince, the Duke of Connaught. The organization of the entertainments and general arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Reynolds, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and right well he did his work. The theatre itself is at the north end of a barrack, the south end of which is used as the Protestant Church. The stage is tastefully got up, Captain Hobday, Royal Artillery, when at Deolali, having assisted in its decoration, and many improvements have been made in it during the past trooping season by Mr. C. F. Martin, of the Connaught Rangers, a first-class amateur actor. The roof of the theatre is painted white, and the beams are tastefully covered with red and white cloth. The walls are decorated in such a manner as to give a cosy and neat appearance to the place. It was in this pretty little place that the "Deolali Depot at Home," as it was modestly called, was held by permission of the Commandant, on Saturday, the 23rd May, 1891, when the following programe was gone through; Mrs. Hussey kindly presiding at the piano during the evening:—

PART I.

Song	"Sing, Sweet Bird"	Mrs. Gordon.
Step Dance		Pte. Canavan, Connaught Rangers.
Song	The Kerry Dance	Mrs. Hussey.
Violin Solo		Mr. C. E. Jourdain, North Lancashire Regt.
Song	"The Pride of Kildare"	Pte. Cowie, Connaught Rangers.
Recitation	"Alice, I Love Thee"	Mr. E. Saulez, 8th Bombay Infy.
Banjo Solo	"The Soldier"	Mr. E. C. B. Cotgrave, 1st Central India Horse.
Song and Dance		Pte. Driver, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infy.

PART II.

Song	"The Old Bog-hole"	Mr. F. Woolsey, 23rd Bombay Rifles.
Recitation	"I'm going to be Hanged, Mother"	Pte. O'Neill, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infy.
Song	"White Wings"	Mrs. Gordon.
Banjo Solo	"The Third Class Shot"	Mr. Bell.
Song	"The Poor Old Man"	Pte. Docherty, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infy.
Song		Mrs. Hussey.
Character Dance (Scotch and Irish Dress)		Pte. Canavan.
Song	"The Whistling Wife"	Mr. Cotgrave.

The performance, as a whole, was very good, considering the short time in which it was got up, Mr. Cotgrave's songs took well. Private Canavan's step dancing was good and well appreciated. In the character dance, one side of the man even to the hair and moustache is dressed as a Scotchman, and the other side is dressed in dark hair and moustache of an Irishman. The effect is ridiculous. The recitation by Mr. Saulez was short and sweet, and the other by the Yorkshireman appropriately distressing. Mr. Bell, in his "Ask a Policeman," was highly appreciated by the rank-and-file. Mr. Woolsey rendered "The old Bog-hole" well, it needed not his jaunty air and brogue to proclaim the country of his birth. Of the ladies' performances it is needless to speak, as they were all that could be desired; it was so good of them to come forward on the occasion that it is hoped they will take an early opportunity of again appearing before the musketry class breaks up.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Pekin, with the English mails of the 1st inst., left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here at midnight on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Taylor and family, Col. W. S. Peat, Miss Koppermann, Miss Merewether, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Loake, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewin, Mr. Shaw Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Shah N. Ahmed and party, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, infant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris, Lieut. M. Bowden Smith, Mr. K. E. Ghamat, and Mr. E. Gouldston.

From Brindisi: Capt. A. W. Forbes, General Gataere, Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Mr. T. Payn, Capt. and Mrs. Petley, Mr. Bertram Carey, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Munro, and Mr. Finny.

For Madras (via Bombay), from Brindisi: Mr. G. W. Fawcett.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.

A RESOLUTION in the following terms has been forwarded to Government by the Bombay Presidency Association:—

That this Council beg to give expression to the unanimous public opinion of all classes of the people of Bombay testifying to the admirable manner in which Mr. C. F. Farran, barrister-at-law, discharged the duties of Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court, and they respectfully trust that in making a new appointment, it may be pointed to give the public the advantage of his great legal attainments and tried judicial abilities. And that the Government of Bombay be respectfully requested to communicate this resolution to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India by telegram, the Association being prepared to pay the cost.

BY the death of the Archbishop of York, the position of Chaplain to the Council of Royal Academy is vacant.

THE German East Africa Company has decided to vote 4,000,000 marks out of its funds towards the formation of a company to construct and work a railway between Tonga and Usambara.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT certainly appears that there is no limit to the price which tea dealers are willing to pay for the fancy parcels of Ceylon tea which have of late been put upon the market. It will soon equal in value gold dust itself. On the 5th instant a small box of 5lb. weight, containing five packages, was sold by Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson at the unprecedented price of 17*l.* per lb. This tea was from the Havilland estate, belonging to the Oriental Bank Estates Company (Limited), and in appearance is lighter than that previously sold, but of rather larger "tips." The bidding commenced at 10*l.* 10s., and rose by half-crowns and five shillings to 17*l.*, at which price it was knocked down to a Glasgow purchaser. The previous highest price was that paid for a small parcel from the Gartmore estate, which sold at 10*l.* 12s. 6d., about two months ago.

THERE seems, after all, a chance of the Jackson case going to the House of Lords. Mr. Jackson's solicitors have written to the *Standard* that an appeal would be proceeded with if the necessary expenses are provided, Mr. Jackson's own means not being such as to justify the step. The importance of the matter to the public, writes the *Law Journal*, is so great that we sincerely trust the appeal will not be allowed to lapse for want of pecuniary assistance. Additional interest in this remarkable case has now been caused by the statements of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Esher in Parliament, and Mrs. Jackson's published justification of the course she has pursued.

ONE thousand two hundred pounds of choice opium, valued at 25,000 dollars, was seized in San Francisco on the 30th ult., while in process of being smuggled by a gang of conspirators who have grown rich in the business. It was the largest seizure in the history of the port, the smugglers having grown bold through long immunity. The capture was made on board of the Pacific mail steam-ship China. The opium was placed as crockery, and was evidently destined for Mexico.

A CONTEMPORARY tells this story:—Eight years ago Mr. Gladstone, when the guest of the second Lord Wolverton, at Iwerne, volunteered to address the villagers in the market-place. The labourers listened in silence, and on being asked why they had not cheered, said, "Who be Mr. Gladstone?"

AN English nobleman, whose name is not given, but who is described as a regular attendant at the Monte Carlo Casino, and, it is said, frequently stakes the maximum amount, had a great stroke of fortune the other day, winning no less a sum than £10,000.

IT is reported that in certain national schools in England a catechism is taught containing some curious questions and answers, of which the following are a sample:—"Q. Is it very dangerous to leave the Church?—A. Yes; and it is also a very grievous sin. Q. Is it wrong to join in the worship of Dissenters?—A. Yes; we should only attend places of worship in connection with the Church of England." Mr. Summers has brought the matter under the notice of the First Lord of the Treasury, and intends to ask him whether the Government will consider the advisability of excluding from the benefits of the free education scheme schools where these catechisms are in vogue.

A PRACTICE has grown up amongst British merchants exporting goods to Morocco, to mark upon them inscriptions in Arabic, including the name of the Prophet. Consul Payton brings under the notice of the Foreign Office a message which the Sultan of Morocco has issued on the subject. His Majesty gives notice to merchants that any goods bearing the names of Mahomet, of Hassan, of Ali, and others held sacred by Moslems, will be seized and treated as contraband.

SCOTCH members, encouraged by the forward movement of the Government on the line of free education, intend to ask for more. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be pressed, in disposing of the Scottish share of the grant under the Budget of free education established in Scotland by setting aside a sum sufficient to free all the standards.

A SMALL but useful reform in the Revenue Department is projected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has drafted a bill consolidating the enactments relating to the management of stamp duties.

DIFFICULTIES raised by the standing orders have been overcome by the promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal, and their bill now stands for second reading. When this stage is passed, Mr. Philip Stanhope will move an instruction to the committee to consider the advisability, in the public interest, of requiring the fulfilment of the provisions of clause 199 of the Manchester Ship Canal Act of 1885, which provides for the vesting of the undertaking in a public trust as a condition precedent to the sanction of any municipal guarantee for the raising of additional capital.

ELECTRIC lighting has proved so satisfactory in the House of Commons that in some quarters desire is expressed that it shall be employed to the total exclusion of gas. It is urged that the action of the combustible gas on the ancient wooden roof at Westminster Hall is highly deleterious—injury that would be obviated by the substitution of the electric light. As the gas in the roof of the House of Commons contrives to pay a double debt, assisting in working the ventilation, as well as illuminating the chamber, it is not probable that it will ever be dispensed with.

ARCHBISHOP MAGEE'S robust way of handling his theology was curiously instanced in his observations on the Sermon on the Mount, which led to a lively controversy last year. He maintained, to the great scandal of many of his humbler brethren, that a state which attempted to carry out all the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount "could not exist for a week." He had been provoked to this declaration by a definition of Christian Socialism as a scheme for compelling men to obey those precepts. The Christian Socialists, of course, hit back again, but the Bishop was ready for them. "Is it possible," he asked, "for the State to carry out those precepts which inculcate non-resistance, inexhaustible forgiveness, and unlimited benevolence? Can the State, that is to say, disband its army, burn its ships of war, abolish its courts of justice, pull down its jails, dismiss its policemen, bestow its revenues upon all and sundry who ask for them, and yet still continue to exist as a state? If there really be any person who maintains this, I cannot argue with him. His proper place is in a lunatic asylum." The Bishop went on to say that the Christian law is only tolerable when self-sacrifice is inspired by the passion of love, a passion which the State cannot supply. He was allowed to have the last word.

IT has been the custom at the Liverpool Assizes to exclude women from the courts during the hearing of charges of indecent assault. Mr. Justice Wright, however, takes a very different view of the duties of the police and ushers. So far from desiring to banish women on such occasions, he holds that they have "a right to be present," and further that it is "of great importance" that this right should not be denied them. The case which gave rise to these expressions of judicial opinion, though it ended in the acquittal of the accused, was a painful one, involving a charge against a man of assaulting two little girls, aged respectively nine and eleven; but the Judge stood firm to his principles, and having observed that women were refused admission, sent at once for the inspector of police. Some little difficulty was found in making this officer understand what was the complaint against him. "I did not allow them in at my door, my lord," protested the bewildered inspector. "Are you under the impression that I was blaming you for allowing the women to come in?" inquired his lordship. "I thought so, my lord," was the reply. Finally the state of the case was brought home to the inspector's mind, and he was dismissed with the admonition that "there must be no confusion about this matter in future. If it is brought to my notice that women are ordered out of the court in such cases," added Mr. Justice Wright "I shall make a representation about it."

THE Countess de Beaumont, who died suddenly in her fortieth year on Saturday night, the 2nd instant, was only sister of La Marechale MacMahon; but, a Paris correspondent writes, lived in a different fashion, encouraging artistic Bohemianism, and not objecting to Republican lions in her salon. Gambetta roared there for some seasons, and never more than when the MacMahons were at the Elysee. Madame de Beaumont in 1870 was the cause of the duel in which Prince Metternich, then Ambassador at the Tuileries, was wounded by General de Beaumont, from whom she subsequently separated. She was reckoned a great beauty, and had in miniature and very delicately modelled a Wellingtonian profile, with eager, ardent eyes of changeful expression. Gambetta described her as an exquisite statuette. She spoke almost every modern language, and wrote excellent English. She was almost celebrated as a sculptor, and won medals at the Salon for heads in terra cotta and wax, and medallions in marble. Though an excitable woman her emotions were like mettlesome steeds held well in hand. When she was in society she had a beautiful residence in the Avenue d'Alma, but hating the cares of housekeeping she lived a great deal at the Grand and Continental Hotels. Her travels extended over Mexico and the United States, Russia in Europe, and part of Siberia, and she was constantly going to the Levant by way of the Danube.

MICHAEL, the son of Ivan, Tchigorin (accent on second syllable), the celebrated chess player, was born (writes our correspondent) of humble parents on the 12th November, 1850, in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg. He learned chess at the Gatchina Orphan Institute at the age of fifteen. In about a year he was able to beat his master while giving him the odds of a castle. During the following seven years he hardly ever played. In 1873 he accidentally played with the master Sheppers, at a well-known restaurant in St. Petersburg, and his comparative success made him turn again to the game. He first took part in a tournament in 1874 and took third prize. In 1878 he took the first prize in a tournament at St. Petersburg, playing against Sheffers, Alapin, and other masters. In 1881, in the international tournament at Berlin, he was half-game below Zukertort and equal with Vinaver. All chess players are acquainted with his subsequent career. He is a man of about middle height, very athletic and active in build and movement, with short black beard, long, black hair brushed back from his high forehead, and with a very calm and collected air. His marvellous dexterity was well seen at his recent lectures before the Petersburg Chess Club, in his games with Steinitz, where, as members of the Club suggested moves, he followed them out rapidly to their inevitable termination without a moment's hesitation.

A DUEL with swords which has been fought at Agram, in Hungary, between a young officer in the Reserves and his once-intimate friend, the son of a wealthy proprietor, is described by a Vienna correspondent as resulting in ghastly and dangerous wounds to both combatants, the officer having received a deep wound across the left temple and nose and a dangerous cut in the arm, and his opponent a cut which, beginning at the top of the head, comes down the forehead over the nose and cuts the lip in two. He also was wounded in the arm. The correspondent adds the dispute which led to this ugly combat was about the merest trifle.

A BILL-STICKING machine has made its appearance in the streets of Paris. It does its work expeditiously, and seems an improvement on the clumsy old method of ladder and paste-pot.

MRS. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM seems to have had a better reception in Madrid on "Labour Day" than her husband received in Paris. Instead of being almost arrested by the police like her ebullient husband, Mrs. G. was received with "delirious vivas"—at least one account says so. But then the lady is a Chilian, which her audience, perhaps, did not know until she began to speak in her native Spanish—which, in that case, must have come upon them as a welcome surprise.

not add hard labour to the sentence of twelve months' imprisonment which he passed upon Captain Verney. The difference, it is pointed out, is less important than it seems. Captain Verney will not be, like Valentine Baker, a first-class misdemeanant. He will have to work, and will in all respects be treated like other prisoners. Only the quality of the labour will be somewhat less arduous, and that indulgence is balanced by a more scanty diet. Habitual criminals are said to prefer hard labour on that account.

THE country chemists have taken alarm at the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, and have petitioned Parliament to spare the unregistered assistant. Theoretically he may be capable, like the youth in the employment of the Pickwickian jurywoman, of supposing "that Epsom salts means oxalic acid," but as a fact we are assured he is not. Moreover in large towns, we are assured, a great number of retail chemists cannot afford to keep a registered assistant; while in the country towns and villages it is customary and convenient for the chemist and druggist, and advantageous for the public, that apprentices should be employed. The petitioners go on to say that if a certain clause should become law it would render all junior assistants in the dispensing department unavailable.

THE announcement of the death of the Archbishop of York came as a great shock in both Houses of Parliament. A reference to Dr. Magee made by Sir Frederic Leighton at the Academy dinner on Saturday was the first intimation the public received that he was seriously ill. Some ten days ago he was in his place in the House of Lords, and seemed in excellent health. The last person who conversed with him on the benches was the Marquis of Ripon, with whom he had a long talk. He presided over the sittings of the Select Committee on Child Life Insurance, the business which last brought him to Westminster. Of late years he has not delighted the Lords with any great feat of eloquence approaching his historic speech on the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill in 1869. His last speech in the House, a business-like address, was delivered a few weeks ago in course of debate on the Clergy Discipline Bill.

THERE are altogether 484 lady exhibitors at the Paris Salon, says a correspondent. Of these, 165 paint in oils, 190 are sculptors, 7 designers in pencil and pastels, and 52 engravers and lithographers. No lady architect or medal engraver has yet appeared. The ladies who have won prizes at past Salons are—for painting, 194; for sculpture, 109; and for engraving, 30. It is calculated that there are altogether 1,800 professional lady painters, sculptors, and engravers, to say nothing of those who live by painting *menus*, fans, and porcelain, and designing for industrial purposes.

JUST before Mr. Patrick O'Brien was sent to prison a subscription was got up, with the intention of presenting him with a money testimonial. Since Mr. O'Brien has declared himself in favour of Mr. Parnell, there has been a meeting of the Committee, where there was some talk of returning the money to the subscribers. This was, however, negatived, and the money will be handed over to Mr. O'Brien, together with an intimation that it will be no use his offering himself for re-election in North Monaghan.

MR. RITCHIE is being pressed from both sides of the House to take some steps to grapple with the epidemic of influenza. It is suggested that inquiry should be held at the places principally affected by the current outbreak, in the hope that fresh light may be thrown upon the nature of the malady.

THE Catholic world of France, says a Paris correspondent, is disturbed by the news that the Pope will soon be obliged to make a new appeal to their generosity. The damage done to the Vatican and St. Peter's by the recent explosion of the powder magazine at Rome is calculated roughly at 32,000*l.* His Holiness cannot possibly apply to the Italian Government, and has no doubt that he will not be placed under the hard necessity of seeing his palace and the Church of the Prince of the Apostles falling to ruin for want of imperatively needed repairs.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE two boys who accompanied the girl, Navazbai, up the Tower on the afternoon Buchoobai and Pherozbai lost their lives, and who were examined last week by Mr. Craigie, were further examined by Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, yesterday, and while sticking closely to their first statements as to all they saw, Mr. Frere succeeded in eliciting one or two additional points of importance, particularly in reference to the condition of the girls' clothes when they made their second appearance on the top of the Tower, followed by Aslajee. It was after those two mysterious Mahomedans, whom we have heard so much of, but of whose present whereabouts nobody seems able to find out anything, had left the Tower, or rather had gone downstairs, that Aslajee, the witness said, began following the two deceased ladies round. Then regarding their reappearance in an excited condition, witness was asked if he particularly noted their clothes, to which he replied he did. They were holding their *sarrees*, which were loose round their waists and their trousers were exposed. He even saw that the trousers of the stout lady, meaning Buchoobai, were torn on the outer side of the thigh, but which leg he could not remember. The remainder of his statement was a repetition of what he formerly stated, except that he heard a strange noise while he was on the Tower, after the Parsee ladies had disappeared, but he could not tell what it was, as the wind was blowing strong at the time. The other boy, Cowasjee, examined by Mr. Frere, described the two Mahomedans he saw with Aslajee exactly the same as his two companions did, saying they were young, tall, and thin men, and wore white coats. He also corroborated the previous witness in almost every statement, also speaking to the tear in Buchoobai's trousers, although he, like his companion, could not remember which leg it was. It may be added here that the Coroner, referring to the witnesses from up-country, who were still detained in Bombay and were said to be in a distressed condition, stated they were being provided for. The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings:—

Ardasir Sorabjee Godiwalla, examined by Mr. Frere.—You said that when you got up to the top of the Tower, you saw some Hindu women?—Not Hindu, but of the oilmen (Ghanchee) caste.

You told Mr. Craigie in your statement that they were Hindu women?—No. I said they were of the Ghanchee caste.

You said that the Parsee and the two Mahomedans came up together. Which came up first?—The Parsee came up first, and then came the Mahomedans.

Were they close together?—Yes.

Did you not see a Hindu before or after the Parsee and the Mahomedans came up?—No. Neither before nor after.

Did you see the Mahomedans?—Yes.

Describe them?—They were thin and tall.

What dress had they on?—They wore long coats and had waistcoats over them.

What was their age?—I cannot say.

Were they old or young?—They were young.

You saw some Marwarees there?—Yes.

Can you give me an idea of their dress?—They were dressed in banians and dhotees.

Did not a sepoy accompany the Parsee ladies?—No.

Did not a havildar come up the Tower and ask the people to come down into the clock-room?—No. I did not see him.

When did the Parsee commence to follow the Parsee ladies?—As soon as the Mahomedans went down.

How often did they go round the Tower?—Three or four times.

Did the ladies know that they were followed by the Parsee?—I cannot say.

Did they resent the Parsee following them?—I cannot say whether they were annoyed thereby.

When the Parsee ladies went down, where was the Parsee?—Quite close to them.

Did they go down to avoid the Parsee?—I do not know why they went down. I cannot say either whether they appeared annoyed at the Parsee following them.

What time did they go down?—It struck 3-15 p. m. as they were going down.

What did you do then?—We went round the Tower.

You then came back to hear the bells chime?—We looked round, and looked for our house, and then waited to hear the bells chime.

And while you were there, the Parsee ladies came up again?—Yes.

Who came up first?—The thin lady came up first, hands. It was loose and off her shoulders.

Then do you mean to say that her *sarree* covered no portion of her body except the waist?—It was wound round her waist and no other part of her body. It hanged down.

Was Buchoobai's *sarree* also off her shoulders?—Yes, but she was holding it in front of her breast.

I take it that the trowsers of both of them were exposed?—Yes.

Did you notice any thing about the trowsers?—Nothing particular. I think the stout lady had a tear in her trowsers.

Did you notice the colour of the trowsers?—No. I did not.

Where was the tear in the trowsers?—On the outer side of the thigh. (Shows it.)

Which leg was it?—I do not remember.

Did they come and stand by you?—Yes.

How long did they stand by you?—A minute or two.

Did they adjust their dress?—No; but as they were going to adjust their dress, the Parsee came up.

What did the ladies do then?—They went away from us very fast as soon as they saw the Parsee.

Did the Parsee pass by you very fast also?—No. The Parsee passed us slowly. The girls went in advance of the Parsee a yard or two.

Did they go away from you of their own accord or because they saw the Parsee coming up?—Because they saw the Parsee come up.

Did they say anything?—When they came up and stood beside us, the younger said "Here are some Parsee children, come here"; and the other said *murrere, murrere*.

What did you do after the Parsee ladies and the Parsee got out of your sight?—We waited to hear the chiming of the bells.

Did you say anything to one another about the Parsee ladies and the Parsee?—No, we did not attend to them and said nothing about them.

What happened next?—As the clock struck 3-30 p.m. we continued trying to distinguish our house. In about 5 or 7 minutes after, the Parsee passed us with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand.

You did not mention about the coat or the turban in the statement you made to Mr. Craigie?—No. Because the question was not asked me.

And you did not mention it in your examination-in-chief?—No. I did not recollect it.

How was the Parsee hurrying, was he going very fast?—Yes, very fast.

And you said the clock had struck 3-30 p. m., and he went down 5 or 7 minutes afterwards?—Yes, 2 or 3 minutes afterwards.

Mr. Frere: I am not particular about a few minutes. Nawazbai says that the Parsee went down as the clock was striking?—He got down as the bells were vibrating.

This is important. Can you say whether he went down as the bells were vibrating or before that?—He went down as the bells were vibrating.

Did he wear the turban as he got down?—No, he had it in his hand as he went down.

Did you hear anything while the Parsee and the ladies were out of your sight?—I heard no noise or anything else.

In your statement to Mr. Craigie you said you heard some noise which alarmed you before the Parsee ran down?—I may have said so, but I don't recollect.

Did you make that statement or not? Is it correct or not?—Yes, it is correct. I did hear cries.

And they were so loud and frightening that you were afraid to go to that side?—Yes, that is true.

Did not your companions hear that, and if they did not tell them?—I cannot say whether they heard it. I did not mention it to them.

Did you mention to nobody before that ?—No.

To whom did you first mention your visit to the Tower ?—To my sister-in-law.

The Coroner: Did you tell her you were at the Tower that day ?—Yes.

Did you tell her about the Parsee or the screams ?—No. I did not.

How many persons live in your house ?—My father, my mother, two sisters, and three brothers.

Was there no conversation during these 5 or 6 days about the Tower ?—No, not in my hearing.

Do you say there was no conversation in your hearing, or that you don't remember ?—There was no conversation in my hearing.

Did not your parents know you had been to the Tower ?—They did not know up to the time I told my sister-in-law.

Did not your sister-in-law ask you any questions ?—She put me no questions.

Who took you to Mr. Craigie's office ?—A Parsee who took me to my brother, who then took me to Mr. Craigie's office.

Did you tell the Parsee all about the Parsee and the ladies ?—I told him all I knew. I told him the whole story. Shapurjee then told me to tell the whole story in Mr. Craigie's office.

Can you in any way describe what the noise was that you heard ?—It was a confused noise. It was like the noise of cries.

Were they shrieks as of a person in distress ?—The wind prevented me from ascertaining distinctly what they were.

Were there any other persons at the top besides you and the Parsee and the ladies ?—I do not recollect.

Did you see there an old Mahomedan and a Mahomedan boy and a Bania boy ? (Produced) Did you see any of these three persons that day ?—No. But we met some persons going up.

A European Juror ?—Can you read the face of a watch or clock ?—Yes.

What is the time by this watch ?—3-28 p.m.

How did you make out a quarter-hour chime ?—By four strokes.

How long was the rent in the lady's trowsers ?—It was about six inches in length.

Was there only one tear ?—I only saw one tear.

A Hindu Juror: Can you say whether the noise was the noise of the wind or human cries ?—I cannot say.

And that was the reason you mentioned to Mr. Craigie that you could not distinguish the noise ?—Yes, I told Mr. Craigie I could not distinguish the noise—whether it was that of the wind or of human cries Because I could not say what it was, I told Mr. Craigie it was the noise of the wind.

Whose trowsers had the rent, the fat or the thin lady ?—The fat lady's.

Another Juror: Was the wind strong enough to prevent you from hearing each other ?—No, we spoke to each other.

Had Manockjee a skull-cap on when he went down ?—I do not remember. The turban was in his hand.

Had he his coat buttons on when he went down ?—No. It was unbuttoned.

When he went up, was the coat buttoned ?—Yes.

Was he looking on towards you as he passed you ?—I cannot say. The Parsee passed us in the wide part of the Tower.

Were you standing when he passed you on the same spot ?—Yes.

You were looking at your house at the time ?—Yes; we were looking at our house.

What attracted your attention to him ?—The noise of his coming fast.

He must have seen you on going down ?—Yes.

While going down, did you notice the doors of any of the rooms open ?—Yes, I noticed the door of one of the rooms open.

Another Juror: Had Manockjee socks on at the time ?—I did not notice.

Did he appear to you to be excited or frightened ?—He looked agitated and went down very quickly.

What was the time when you got down into the compound ?—It was past half-past three. I don't know exactly what time it was.

When they came up the second time had not one of the Parsee ladies spectacles on, and a book with another ?—No. Neither book nor spectacles.

You saw the book and the spectacles when they came up the first time ?—Yes. One had spectacles on, and the other carried a book.

Mr. Frere: Was Navazbai looking for her house ?—Yes.

How was she standing ?—I cannot say exactly. We were standing in the broad path.

Were you standing on something raised above the level ?—No; we were standing on the floor.

[illegible] chimes of the bells.

Were you standing near each other ?—Yes, we were standing close to each other.

Were you looking at different things, or were you looking at the same things ?—We were looking at the same thing at a time.

A Juror: When you saw the Parsee ladies come up a second time, can you say whether they had their *mathabands* on or not ?—I cannot say.

The Coroner: Can you say whether they had their *kustees* on ?—I cannot say.

A Juror: Was the hair of either lady loose ?—I did not notice.

If the *sarree* was off the shoulders, you could have seen the *mathabands* ?

The Coroner: That is for you to judge. He says he did not notice.

Cowasjee Adurjee Mistree, cross-examined by Mr. Frere.—When you saw the Parsee come up, did you not see any Hindus before or after he came ?—No, I did not see.

Were there no Hindu men on the Tower at that time ?—No.

Now these Mahomedans, who came up with the Parsee, just give a description of them ?—I cannot say more than they were tall men.

No hair or whiskers on them ?—I did not see.

What clothes had they on ?—They wore white coats. Nothing more.

What caste were they ?—They appeared like Khojas. The clock was chiming a quarter-past-three when the Parsee went down with the Parsee ladies.

Did you see a sepoy with the Parsee ladies ?—No.

Did a havildar come to ask the people to come down and look at the clock-room ?

How old are you ?—Fourteen years.

When the Parsee ladies went down, followed by the Parsee, did it appear to you that they were going down freely and willingly or to avoid the Parsee following them ?—I could not say that they wished to avoid the Parsee.

Did they appear to object to the Parsee following ?—I cannot say.

You went round and round the Tower several times after they went down and listened to hear the clock chime again ?—Yes.

When they came up again describe their condition, first of all Pherozbai's ?—When she came up she was holding her *sarree* in her hand and she came and stood near me.

Was it off her body ?—Yes, off her body and legs, and the whole of the trowsers were exposed.

And was the other in the same plight ?—Yes.

Did you notice anything peculiar about the trowsers of either of them ?—Yes, the trowsers of Perozbai were torn on the inside of the leg.

Which leg ?—I don't know.

What was the colour of her trowsers ?—I don't know.

They came up and stood near you ?—Yes.

How long were they by your side ?—A very little time.

Was the Parsee coming quickly after them ?—Yes.

When did they leave your side ?—When they saw the Parsee coming up they moved away.

Did they move away quickly ?—Just as people walk away.

Did they walk away as if they were frightened of the Parsee ?—They walked a little quickly, but I cannot say they were afraid of the Parsee.

What did the Parsee do when he got on the terrace ?—He began to follow the ladies.

Did he stand at all ?—No, he went straight on.

During the time the ladies were standing by you did not they attempt to adjust their dress ?—No.

Had they time to adjust their clothes ?—I could not say; as soon as the Parsee made his appearance they went away.

Seeing these extraordinary things, did you think no more about it, or did you think it peculiar ?—It did not strike me as peculiar.

You had no curiosity to see what happened ?—No.

The Parsee ladies and the Parsee passed by you ?—Yes.

Was he walking quickly ?—Not very quickly.

What did you do then ?—We began to look at the steamers.

You tried to distinguish your house ? Was that before the Parsee left ?—It was after half-past three and after the Parsee went down for the last time.

When did the Parsee go down, before or after the clock struck the half-hour ?—Immediately after the clock struck half-past-three.

What were you doing ?—We were just about moving to look at our houses.

Where were you standing ?—We just moved a little way from the bells to the wider portion of the Tower before the Parsee passed.

How long after the half-hour was it the Parsee went down ?—About one minute.

Were the bell's vibrating ?—I cannot say.

The Parsee was going hurried[illegible]y with his hat in his hand ?—Yes.

In your statement at [illegible]Mr. Craigie's office you said nothing about the hat [illegible]—I was not particularly asked.

Did you hear th[illegible]e Parsee speak to the ladies or they to him ?—I he[illegible]d nothing at all.

Were th[illegible] Parsee ladies much agitated ?—Yes. They were [illegible]eeping and had their handkerchiefs to their eye[illegible]

Did the Parsee go down first ?—Yes.

Did you hear any cries on the Tower ?—No.

Did you notice whether Ardesir was frightened ?—He did not look to me to be frightened.

And you saw no one else on the Tower ?—No.

Did you not see a Mahomedan man and boy and Bania ?—No.

Were you at all impressed with what you saw on the Tower ?—I thought nothing more about it.

Mr. Craigie: Will you ask that last question again.

Mr. Frere: Did you think there was anything wrong ?—I did not understand it.

You did not go round the Tower to see whether the Parsee ladies had left ?—No.

What did you do after the Parsee went down ?—Stood a little to look at our house, then we all went down.

When you went home did you tell anyone about what you had seen.—When I went home I told one Caitan.

What did you tell him ?—I told him two women had fallen from the Tower.

Anything else ?—No.

You went to the Tower with two Parsee ladies, who lived near you to see the bodies ?—Yes.

What time was it ?—About a quarter-past five.

Did you tell them you had been to the Tower ?—I did not come with the Parsee ladies. I just followed them.

You did not tell them or any one else ?—I told no one I had been there.

Did you see the bodies ?—I did not see the bodies on account of the crowd.

When did you first tell any one you had been to the Tower ?—It was first at Mr. Craigie's office.

You did not mention it to anyone between the time of telling Caitan and the time you told it at Mr. Craigie's office ?—Yes.

Did you tell Caitan that you had been to the Tower and what you had seen ?—No.

Whom did you first tell you had been to the Tower ? I want you to think about it ?—The first time I mentioned that I had been on the Tower was in Mr. Craigie's office.

Did you not mention it to Shapurji that you had been to the Tower ?—Yes.

Then the other statement is not correct ?—I had forgotten.

When did you tell Shapurjee ?—One day before I went to Mr. Craigie's office.

What did you say to Shapurjee ?—I told him I had been to the Tower.

Did you say what you had seen at the Tower ?—It was only in Mr. Craigie's office that I told what I had seen on the top of the Tower.

Did Shapurjee put to you no question before you went to Mr. Craigie's office ?—No.

Or anyone else ?—No.

How did Shapurjee come to know you had been on the Tower ?—After the death of my mother some friends were in the house and were talking about the fall and said that there were some children there, and then I said I was one of the children.

You are quite sure that that was the first time you mentioned that you had been to the Tower ?—Yes.

And between the death of these ladies and the time you went to Mr. Craigie's office, was there any conversation in your family about the death of these ladies having fallen ?—Yes, there had been conversation.

Many times ?—There was no conversation after the time I have mentioned.

Are you sure ?—I never heard about.

A Juryman: Can you read the face of a clock ?—Yes.

What time did you arrive in the compound of the University ?—I don't know the time.

You say one lady wore spectacles and one had a book ?—Yes.

When they came up the second time, had either spectacles or book ?—No.

When the Parsee went down a second time where were you standing ?—Near the staircase at the wide part.

When you saw the Parsee go down with his *puggree* in his hand was he bareheaded or had he a cap on ?—He was bareheaded.

You saw his co at unbuttoned, what sort of a jacket had he on ?—It lo oked like a cotton print.

What colour ?—I don't know.

Did you notice if he looked in your direction ?—I did not notice.

Could he help but see you there ?—He could not help seeing us.

Was he wearing sli ppers ?—Yes.

Was he wearing soc ks ?—Yes, he wore socks as well as slippers.

Was he frightened or excited as he was going down ?—I could not say. I did not observe.

Do you know what the time was when you got down the Tower ?—I don't know.

By which door did you come ?—The porch.

The inquiry was then adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) when some additional witnesses will be examined.

The native Press has from time to time published some highly sensational versions of the fatality, and the following, which is taken from one of the native papers of yesterday, must be taken for what it may be proved to be worth :—

On Thursday, the 14th inst., I received some important information from a certain person, He is a Mahomedan by caste and does work in the local High Court. He came to me and said :—"If you come with me immediately, I shall put a bundle in your hands which will afford you documentary evidence and clear up the whole affair." On further enquiry the said gentleman related the following facts :—About four or half-past four on the evening of the 25th April, when this tragedy occurred, two Mahomedans came home in an affrighted state, took off their clothes, and directed their servant to conceal them in the dirty-clothes basket. As the servant had no suspicion—as such directions were not novel—he at the time put them aside. Next morning a number of police visited the house in rapid succession. About noon other police officers appeared at the house, and noticing their enquiries, the servant's suspicions were aroused, which led him to examine the clothes again. He found that the clothes consisted of two coats, which were torn in two or four places, the collar being made up of brocade work. On further consideration the servant thought of keeping them concealed. Nothing further was heard of this matter until the 3rd May, on which day the Mussalmans' *Eed* was celebrated. The servant that day asked his master to pay him a little money on account of his wages; but the master not being then in good humour, refused to pay and probably used his hand also and beat him. The servant became sulky and left the house carrying with him the bundle of clothes. He went straight to his brother, who is in the service of my informant, the Mahomedan gentleman, and complained of his master's behaviour towards him and asked his brother to advance him five rupees. Hearing this conversation my informant came out of his room, and knowing the agitation caused by the Tower affair, he expressed his wish to examine the clothes. On carefully inspecting them he found certain letters (initials) on them, and some papers in their pockets. One of these was in pencil to the following effect: "Come at three o'clock in the afternoon; bring forty rupees with you; and give one rupee to the bearer as a *burris* (present)." According to the Mahomedan gentleman (my informant), the note was read by himself, bearing the signature of a certain party, with forty rupees in four currency notes. With these startling proofs before him, he feared some accusation might be made against him. Not wishing to keep the clothing with him for even a minute, he took the two servants with him to a Marwaree's shop below his house. He asked the Marwaree for a needle and some thread, and sewed the clothes up in a bundle and sealed it with his own seal, and deposited it with the shopkeeper, who, at his request, advanced five rupees to the servant. He strongly impressed upon the Marwaree that the bundle under no circumstances should be delivered up to any one expect himself. The writer then goes on to say :—Not wishing to act on my own responsibility, I asked the advice of Mr. Craigie, a true friend of the Parsees. After a long consultation he advised me to throw the whole responsibility on the Police Commissioner, who alone had the power to seize private property. On the same afternoon (Thursday), I went to Colonel Wilson's bungalow, and narrated the whole of the circumstances as detailed above, and requested him to take prompt action either himself by accompanying me or to depute a trustworthy officer, to take immediate possession of the parcel, the said Mahomedan gentleman being then ready to place the bundle in the Commissioner's hands. The Commissioner however promised that he would institute immediate enquiries into the matter, and my interview then terminated. Nothing was done on Thursday, nor on Friday, nor on Saturday; but at midnight of Saturday the servant was arrested by Superintendent Brewin and liberated on Sunday morning! Fully 56 hours after the information was placed before the Police Commissioner, those whose business it was to take prompt action, went about the search of the parcel! But it was spirited away! The Marwaree and the Mussalman gentleman live as next-door neighbours, yet it was alleged they did not know one another, and the servant of the said gentleman, owing to sudden physical ailment, went away to his native country! The police now say that the conduct of the first informant is not good. That may be. But what has been done within the 56 hours is known only to God! Any explanation about this most extraordinary delay on the part of those who were deputed to take possession of the parcel will be welcome to their superior, and through him to the public. I have done my duty. It is important to note that the Mahomedan gentleman has made a written ssatement, signed by him, to the police, and to that statement he firmly adheres, word for word.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEP. SURG. GEN. J. Y. DONALDSON has been appointed P.M.O., North-Eastern District, vice Dep.-Surg. Gen. Walsh, who vacates the appointment on proceeding to India.

DEP. SURG. GEN. J. Warren embarked on 1st inst, at the Royal Albert Docks, for India. He will be succeeded as P.M.O. at Woolwich, by Dep. Surg. Gen. F. W. Wade, from Dover.

THE Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth from India on the 1st inst. She brought home 48 officers, 955 men (including 260 invalids and 514 time-expired men), 89 women, and 161 children. During the voyage home Private Kavanagh, Bedford Regt, and Private Hughes, Royal Scots Fus, died. The ship made a remarkbly quick passage.

WE understand that Maj.-Gen. Sir Baker Russell, who, as mentioned was designated for the Curragh command, does not desire that appointment, and will retain his present position as head of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot. The probabilities are that Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, who was to have succeeded him at Aldershot, will now go to the Curragh.

GEN. HENRY PHILIP DE TEISSIER, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, by the death of his elder brother, Philip Antoine, third Baron de Teissier, of Bourne House, near Newbury, Berkshire, succeeds to the title, which was conferred by Louis XVIII. in consideration of the kindness shown by Mr. Lewis Teissier, of Woodcote Park (grandfather of the general) during the French Revolution to French subjects, and also in acknowledgment of the loyalty of the French branch of the Teissier family, the head of which, Jean Antoine de Teissier, Baron des Etats de Languedoc, was guillotined during the Revolution for having defended the cause of Louis XVI. Gen. Baron de Teissier entered the Bengal Artillery in 1837, and is now on the retired list of generals. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, including the battle of Sobraon (medal) and the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwalla (mentioned in despatch) and Goojerat (medal with two clasps). His eldest brother, the second baron, who died in 1884, served with the 17th Regiment at Ghuznee.

A ROYAL Warrant has just been issued amending the pay and retiring allowances of certain officers of the Supernumerary List of the Army Service Corps. It has been decided that Lieut. Colonel is to be the highest regimental rank obtainable, and with a view to compensate any officers who might reasonably have expected to obtain the higher rate of pay and other advantages of the now obsolete rank of Commissary and Deputy-Commissary-General, the pay saved by the abolution of these ranks will be distributed amongst the Lieut.-Colonels. Two of the higher appointments will be absorbed, and for every other two vacancies three Lieut-Colonels will be given pay at the rate of £2 2s. per diem, with a retiring pension after serving fifteen years as a field officer of £565 per annum. It is further contemplated to select about twelve officers of the Supernumerary List for employment up to the age of fifty-five years, and that they, on attaining fifteen years in the rank of field officer, will have the option of serving on until shelved by age, with an additional £100 per annum both while serving and on retirement. When the Permanent List was established on April 1, 1889, the authorities undertook to make the appointment to Lieut. Colonel and Major gradually, the establishment being fixed at seven Lieut.-Colonels, and twenty-eight Majors, and sixty-four Captains. Although the corps has now entered its third year, there have so far been no Lieut.-Colonels, appointed; there are only six Majors and forty-one Captains. Considering that there are thirty-seven companies of the corps to be commanded by Captains, the proportion of officers to be prepared for an emergency, the promotions system now existing is not only faulty, but absolutely in defensible.

THE LONDON *GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 1.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—E H Brass, in succession to Lieut B Harrison, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—F M Smith, vice F E Geoghegan, seconded; G G I Carmichel vice A A West, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—H J de B Barnett (Honorary Queen's India Cadet), vice L J G Lavie, seconded. J Wilson, in succession to Lieut. A E Longden, seconded.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY, 5.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Capt P Green retires on retired pay.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt In.)—Sergt-Maj F Tremlett to be Qmstr, with the Honorary rank of Lieut, vice Honorary Capt R Matheson, retired.

The Leicestersire Regt.—Lieut G A Bulkley to be Capt, vice W L Jones, seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts :—C A R Cocq, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice G A Bulkley; H Gordon, to complete establishment.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of the undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. are autedated as follows :—H. P. Ainslie, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to Dec. 15, 1890, vice A. E. Longden, seconded; T. M. Webb, to Dec. 15, 1890, to complete establishment; R. S. Hutchison, to March 6, 1891, vice E. S. Strickland, promoted Sec. Lieut. L. J. G. Lavie, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut., vice E. G. Snow, promoted.

Staff.—Col. J. M. H. Maitland, C.B., from Lieut-Col. half-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, and to be Deputy Adjt-Gen. for Royal Engineers at Head-quarters, with the temporary rank of Maj-Gen. whilst so employed, vice (temporary) Lieut.-Gen. R. Grant, C. B., appointed Inspt.-Gen. of Fortifications and of Royal Engineers; Maj-Gen. H. S. Anderson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to command a First class District in India, vice Maj.-Gen. R. R. Gillespie, C. B., deceased; Maj-Gen. T E A Hall from Col. on the Staff to be Brig-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in Mauritius; Capt. W. D. Jones, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wilshire Regt), to be a Deputy-Assist Adjt-Gen and a Deputy-Assist Adjt-Gen for Instruction, vice Maj G C Wynne, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Capt W C Hussey, Royal Engineers, to be Aide-de-Camp to (temporary) Lieut-Gen R Grant, C B, Inspt-Gen of Fortifications and of Royal Engineers; Lieut J B Parry, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lieut-Col Sir C H B Mitchell, K C M G, Governor and Com-in-Chief of Natal and Zululand; Lieut F T Bacon, 11th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir H B Loch, G C M G, K C B, Governor and Com-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

Artillery College—Lieut-Col J F Harman, from half-pay, Royal Artillery, is continued in the appointment of Assist-Director.

Inspection of warlike Stores.—Maj H P Dawson, Royal Artillery, to be a Sec Class Assist-Inspt, vice Maj H Crofton, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired: Lieut C S Taylor, Royal Artillery, to be a Sec Class Assist-Inspt vice Capt P R Simmonds, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment expires.

Capt S C F Peile, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Maj, while acting as Inspt-Gen of Police in Burmah.

The undermentioned officers are granted the hon rank of Capt :—Qmstr and Hon Lieut T Halloran, the Leicestershire Regt; Deputy-Commissary and Hon Lieut H Foster, Madras Establishment.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Gen W M Lees is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army—Maj-Gen G H W Fagan, Bombay Infantry, is transferred of the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Col H Cuningham, Madras Infantry, to be Maj-Gen.

IT is proposed to erect in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, a monument to the martyred Marqui of Argyll, and already close upon £1,000 has been subscribed for that purpose.

AN addition has been made to the effective strength of the Royal Navy, by the completion of the gun vessel Sheldrake, built at a cost of sixty thousand pounds. She is ordered to be placed in the Medway Steam Reserve until required for commission.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

NEW Orleans advices report that the question of the desirableness of a reduction of the acreage under cotton is now being very generally discussed throughout the United States cotton belt. The Commissioners of Agriculture in several of the States are taking part in the movement. The increasing estimates of last season's yield of cotton are making it appear more certain that a large surplus of cotton will be held over and that, with another large crop, farmers in the Southern States would have to face ruinous prices. Admitting that low prices may stimulate consumption, an expansion sufficient to absorb the surplus of two large crops can scarcely be expected. This being the case, many authorities in the Southern States are urging that it would be wise to put more land under food crops and less under cotton.

Advices from Bucharest say that not since the commercial crisis in Roumania seven or eight years ago has the condition of business there been so unfavourable and the position of importers been so unsatisfactory as at present. The uncertainty of the political situation and the adverse character of the weather as regards agricultural prospects have combined to diminish the demand for goods to a minimum. Failures are increasing, and, unless the situation should speedily improve, serious embarrassments during May are anticipated. Business is being further hampered by uncertainty as to the future tariff conditions.

Reporting on the wine industry of Madeira, Consul Keene remarks, in a report just issued from the Foreign Office, that of late years there has been a considerable quantity of new vines planted, mostly the American vine, on which, in the districts most celebrated for good wine, the proprietors graft the "verdelho" or "tinta." This grafting of the better kind of grape naturally pays the proprietor by the superior quality of the yield over the ungrafted American vine, which gives a good though inferior quality of wine suited for consumption in the island. At Sao Vincente, on the north side of the island, where all vines were destroyed by the phylloxera; some years ago, the new vines have given their first crop. The vintage of 1890 may be taken as a fairly good one though prices of "musts" have ruled high. The exports of Madeira wine amounted last year to 5,592 pipes, or 397 pipes more than in 1889.

The cautious disposition in the Canadian dry goods trade which had been generated by the recent failures had apparently increased at the date of the mail advices from Montreal, April 17. The large firms were watching their customers' accounts more closely, and bankers also were becoming much less easy in discounting. Even the retail storekeepers were "taking in sail," and travellers were reporting that they seemed determined not to anticipate their requirements. The more solvent the trader, the less inclined did he appear to speculation. A general weeding out of the trade and a reduction of credits to narrower limits seemed imminent. In staple goods, meanwhile, a "fair and satisfactory" business was in progress, and the cotton and woollen mills were running steadily. On the whole, remittances had improved during the week. Local trade was suffering in consequence of wretchedly cold and wet weather, and it was expected that the advent of a more spring-like temperature would be accompanied by some increase of business activity.

An increasing scarcity of Manitoba wheat is reported from the Dominion. The quantity at Port Arthur about the middle of April, for instance, was estimated at only 600,000 bushels, whereas at the same time in the spring of 1888 the stock was about 2,500,000 bushels. It is stated that 9,000,000 bushels had been shipped from Manitoba, and that not more than 2,000,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands. Higher prices for Canadian grain were consequently expected.

According to Tangiers advices, dated April 22, the results of the exports of wheat and barley have not proved satisfactory; indeed, had it not been for the advance of prices in the European markets, which had helped exporters from Morocco a little, the results would have been "disastrous." Considerable quantities have been shipped to Marseilles, but exclusively on account of the Moorish Government. Spain and Portugal have also taken large quantities by steamers and sailing vessels. The London and Hamburg markets have not appeared sufficiently remunerative, and comparatively little Moorish grain has been sent thither. Meanwhile the Moors generally do not appear pleased with the export movement, as to which wheat has risen in the markets of Morocco, and being accustomed to buy cheaply, they resent the higher cost of foodstuffs. Should there be any symptoms of poor crops the outcry would probably become general. Fortunately the growing crops seem to promise tolerably well.

A correspondent, writing from Tiflis on April 19, says :—"In last year's report on the working of the Russian railways, the Transcaucasus line, which connects Paku on the Caspian with Batoum on the Black Sea, stands at the head of the list of the State railways yielding the greatest profits. The length of the Baku-Batoum Railway is 981 versts, or 650 miles, on which the earnings are 15,166 roubles per verst, and the expenditure 6,727 roubles, leaving a net revenue per verst of 8,439 roubles. The greater part of this large profit comes, of course, from the traffic in petroleum and its products, the rates of freight on which are very high, kerosene oil paying 20 copecks a pood of 36 pounds from Baku to Batoum. To show by comparison how high this is, it is sufficient to say that the same quantity of kerosine is taken round by sea from Batoum to Singapore for 18 copecks gold, a very trifling difference when the distances are compared. In consequence of the competition of American petroleum having considerably cut down the profits of the foreign trade of late years, the Baku oil producers are endeavouring to obtain a reduction in the freight rate from the well to Batoum."

In his report on the trade of Antwerp during last year, just issued, Consul General Courcy Perry gives the following statistics of the imports of cotton, with the figures for 1889 also :—

Country.	Number of Bales, 1890.	Number of Bales, 1889.
British India	278,957	207,127
United States	64,438	122,780
United Kingdom	53,143	51,170
France	7,947	5,955
Hamburg	336	....
Smyrna	540	....
Brazil	....	2,979
Sundries	....	554
Total....	405,361	390,574

The falling off in the imports of American cotton last year and the increase in the imports of Indian are noteworthy. It is stated that, with the exception of about 20,000 bales warehoused for sale, the whole of the cotton was forwarded to manufacturers in Belgium.

Vice Consul Hallett gives a favourable account of the development of traffic on the Ghent and Terneuzen Ship Canal, a waterway which is the more interesting from its analogy to the Manchester undertaking. Reporting on the trade of Ghent during last year, he writes :—"Whatever may be said as to the rise or decline of neighbouring Belgian ports, it is an undisputed fact that Ghent is ever growing in importance, as will be seen by the steady increase of vessels and tonnage year after year. During the year 1890 952 ships, with an aggregate of 427,351 registered tons, entered this port, which is an increase on the preceding year of 75 vessels, measuring 31,814 tons; and this is the greatest number of ships and tonnage Ghent has ever registered in the same period, notwithstanding that during two months of the past year Ghent was closed to all but the smallest ships, while the old gates at the great Terneuzen look entrance to Ghent canal were being replaced by new ones; it is also worthy of note that in this total 952 vessels 655 were British, namely, 623 steamers and 27 sailing ships. The causes of the growing importance of Ghent are not far to seek, for, apart from the facilities for transit traffic through this port to the interior of Belgium, the north of France, Alsace, and Switzerland, Ghent is in itself a centre of industry in all its branches, including its score of large cotton mills and as many flax-spinning mills, its numerous timber yards and engineering works, its large beet sugar refineries, of which staple many thousands of tons are exported annually to the British Isles; while its horticultural establishments are of wide repute, trading with and attracting visitors from all parts of Europe.

The considerations which have tended to check the revival of strength in the American stock markets are enumerated as follows by Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. in their weekly financial circular, dated New York, April 18 :—"1. From some cause not understood, a large amount of Northern Pacific stock has come on the market from inside as well as outside sources, which has not only caused weakness in that important group, but has disturbed confidence in the stability of other issues. 2. Owing to reports of fresh financial complications in Brazil and to a consequent effort to accumulate gold at the Berlin Reichsbank, and partly also to war rumours in Europe, the exports of specie at this port have been continued, nor does the end of the outflow seem clearly within sight. These exports are biginning to have their effect upon the local money market, and especially upon time loans, and disturb the calculations based upon an expected easy loan market for the spring and summer months. 3. Events have occurred calculated to disturb whatever hopes may have been entertained as to the efficacy of the Western Traffic Association as a means of regulating railroad competition. For two successive days the regular meeting of the Advisory Board was unable to get a quorum, and had to adjourn with an earnest, not to say menacing, appeal to the members to assemble at the earliest possible day. This seeming slight of the objects of the Association is the more important because it comes from such roads as the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. So far there is no satisfactory explanation of this unexpected hitch. It is not unlikely, however, that the failure of the meeting to organise may ultimately prove more conducive to harmony in the Association than a meeting would have been, as the questions intended to be raised were of a very delicate nature, and it may be possible to deal with them more successfully at a later date. Present judgments on this circumstance might therefore be premature, especially as Mr. Gould is understood to have expressed his willingness to meet the advisory Board at a later date."

In his report on the trade of the Philippine Islands, just issued, Consul Gollan observes that hemp still holds its own as the most important article of export. At the beginning of last year large stocks were accumulated by dealers at the high prices ruling, and were continually increased as the price declined, until about July, when clearances were effected at a heavy loss. American speculative manipulations caused a further rapid rise in October and November, followed by another collapse. The plantations have now recovered in a great measure from the drought which affected them in 1889, and a good yield is expected for this year. The shipments of hemp last year are shown in the following table :—

To	Bales.
Great Britain	341,993
United States	131,226
Australia	18,413
Other countries	14,523
	506,155

This total was 62,416 bales less than the quantity shipped in 1889. The stock at the beginning of this year was about 80,000 bales, or 10,000 tons. The total value of the hemp exports last year was about £2,150,000, or £1,000,000 less than in 1889, the decrease being partly due to the decline of prices and partly to the diminution in quantity. Coffee prices also fluctuated violently, but on the whole they proved very remunerative to producers. The plantations have suffered severely from the attacks of a warm, and it is anticipated that this year's crop will be very small. The insect has disappeared, but it will take at least three years to repair the mischief. It is expected that the sugar crop will also this year be below the average. Mr. Gollan has included in his report diagrams showing the fluctuations in the prices of produce, and also a diagram showing the fluctuations of exchange, which were very violent also, in common with those of other markets affected by the variations of silver. Mr. Gollan points out that the greatest rise was from 3s. 4d. per dollar on May 2 to 4s. on August 3, or 20 per cent. in three months, and the most rapid fall was from 4s. on August 23 to 3s. 6¾d. on October 18, or 11 per cent. in two months. Mr. Gollan anticipates that the new Customs tariff will have a very deterrent effect on the import trade.

We have received an analytical table of the returns of nineteen principal British railways for the second half of 1890, published by Messrs. Thomas Miller and Sons, of Edinburgh. The table shows the train miles run by each company with passenger and goods traffic (stated separately and together), the receipts from each description in the aggregate and per train mile, the receipts per train mile of new traffic, and the working expenses per train mile, compared with similar returns for the second half of 1889. The aggregate number of train miles run by the nineteen companies was 142,131,120, against 137,086,546, in the corresponding half of 1889, the increase being at the rate of 3·24 per cent. The total of the receipts was £35,703,518, against £34,640,584, showing an increase of 3·07 per cent. The receipts averaged 60·28d. per train mile, and the average for the new traffic (that is the increase over the corresponding period) average 57·39d. per train mile. The working expenses amounted to £19,103,488, and averaged 32·25d. per train mile. The figures bring out a fact, which is not generally understood, that additional traffic may pay a railway commile, so long as there is a margin above the mere working expenses towards the fixed charges. The Highland Company, one of those enumerated, does not publish separate statements of the passenger and goods mileage. The other 18 companies ran 75,849,201 passenger train miles, showing an increase of 3·80 per cent. against the corresponding half year. The receipts were £16,249,988, showing an increase of 4·50 per cent. The receipts per passenger train mile averaged 51·42d. on the whole traffic, and 60·44d. on the new; it thus appears that the additional passenger train services undoubtedly pain the companies. The same 18 companies ran 65,349,026 goods and minerals train miles, showing an increase of 2·48 per cent. The receipts from this traffic amounted to £19,258,234, showing an increase of 1·88 per cent. The average of the receipts from goods and minerals was 70·72d. on the whole traffic, and 54d. on the new. Thus in this case the return on the additional traffic was a diminishing one, but nevertheless the new traffic paid the companies, as it yielded a margin over working expenses. It may be pointed out that the average of receipts per train mile of new traffic is obtained by dividing the increase of receipts into the increase of train miles.

The Buenos Ayres mail advices, dated April 4, describe the political situation as more settled with the increased probability that General Mitre would be elected President of the Republic. With reference to the financial position, it is stated that Dr. Lopez, the Finance Minister, had declared that he would resign his position rather than authorise a new issue of paper currency, and it will have been observed that, according to telegraphic intelligence, President Pellegrini has also since given a semi-official genial to the rumours that fresh issues were intended. "Meantime," says the Buenos Ayres *Standard* of the date given above, "the stoppage of payments by the Banco Hipotecario, the impecunious condition of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, and, in fact, of all the other thirteen Governments, no less than of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres, have given strength to the rumour that as soon as Congress meets, in May, the first measure proposed will be an issue of paper money. There are many persons who also anticipate that the occasion will be seized to declare Curso Forzofo with retroactive effect. If this come to pass all contracts, leases, and obligations made in gold will be null and void, or rather the debtor will be at liberty to a equit himself by paying in paper money at whatever rate it may please Congress to fix. President Pellegrini's proposal was to make the present currency by law worth 50 cents to the dollar. It may be, however, that the gloomy apprehension on this point will prove groundless; it would be nothing short of spolliation, and finds only a limited number of advocates." With reference to the stoppage of the Banco Hipotecaria of Buenos Ayres, officially announced on April 1, it is stated that its issues amounted to $300,000,000, and the annual payments on coupons to nearly $30,000,000. While financial disorganisation was thus apparently increasing, the sheep and cattle farmers were fairly prosperous. The country is still rich in flocks and herds, and has about 4,000,000 acres under grain. Apart from its enormously increased debt, the country is indeed richer in material wealth than it was five years ago. "To suppose," says the Buenos Ayres paper already quoted, "that Argentina can resume payment of her national and provincial obligations in three years, or even six years, is absurd. It will need almost a generation of honest, hard-working men to restore the financial equilibrium that we enjoyed down to 1876. But this nowise diminishes the fact that the Republic has still all the elements of wealth. Land will no longer command fabulous prices, house-rents in Buenos Ayres will decline 70 per cent. artificial values will disappear, but the Republic will remain, with its rescources undiminished, however ruined its credit." The railway, 60 miles in length, from Corrients to Salados, running in a south-south-east direction, and destined ultimately to cross the province to the river Uruguay, had been opened. Salados is said to be a fine town with 4,000 inhabitants: it is surrounded by orange groves and is the centre of a valuable local trade. A very unfavourable account of the condition of the Irish colony at Naposta, near Bahia Blanca, had been received.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE weather is so utterly wretched that very little enthusiasm can be expected until an improvement takes place. Cricket in overcoats and mufflers, with reserves of macintoshes in the tents, is the reverse of exhilarating. The local clubs, however, were busy on Saturday, but there was nothing remarkable in the play. A "curiosity" is reported from Dewsbury, in the shape of a total score of two runs, but the "record" in this respect is held by Broad Green, near London. In 1867 Mr. A. Dartnell, playing for

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Nile, battle-ship, proceeded to the back of the Isle of Wight on Tuesday 5th inst., about three weeks ago for the trial of a new system of torpedo defences, the invention of Captain Wilson, of the Vernon. The Nile is the first vessel in which hollow steel booms have been substituted for the ordinary cumbrous wooden spars. The new booms are of the usual length, between 30 feet and 40 feet, which is understood to be the limit of safety, and are arranged diagonally at equal distances along the sides. The topping lifts are also disposed obliquely, but in the opposite direction to the set of the booms, so that when they are let go the booms, in falling into position at right angles with the ship, carry the ring nets into the water, and when raised they pull up the nets and the way of the ship is not impeded. Another feature of the system is that the usual hook attachments are dispensed with, the heel of the boom being stepped against the skin of the vessel, where it is held by a chain and fore and aft guys, and kept from slipping by a shallow socket resembling in from the letter L reversed. The trial, which was watched by the Assistant Controller of the Navy, the members of the Torpedo Committee, and the officers passing through the torpedo class, was considered satisfactory, the whole ship being dressed in her crinoline defence in a couple of minutes. This alertness in preparing for torpedo attack is the special merit of the new system, since it is of comparative unimportance how long it takes to stow the defence. It is, however, doubtful whether, considering their slender connection with the side, the booms would retain their position in a heavy seaway, or be able to resist the shock of a torpedo hung up in the nets.

The address of the Emperor William to the students at Kiel on the naval policy of Germany has naturally attracted much attention in France, and M. Weyl in the *Yacht* calls upon the Government to recognise that that policy will be aggressive, and that it will be well for the French Fleet not to be hypnotised in the Mediterranean. Inasmuch as his suggestions relate to the littoral on the other side of the Channel, they cannot fail to interest our readers. He demands a minimum only, claiming that the present Northern Division shall have associated with it a Reserve Division like that just formed at Toulon, of which we have given particulars; that the Marengo, a wooden ship dating from 1869, shall be replaced by a new armour-clad; and that armoured vessels stationed at the several ports shall be the centres of the mobile defence. M. Weyl is of opinion that France can give protection to a force sufficient for all eventualities only in the deep waters of the Port of Boulogne, where, he says, a squadron stationed, and patrolling the Straits of Dover with its cruisers and and scouts, would render invaluable services. He points out that both Boulogne and Cherbourg would be excellent stations for observation, but opposes the suggested new naval stations in the western part of the Cotentin peninsula. These considerations he presses home by pointing out, that in the event of war, France would be at a comparative disadvantage, for the reason that the German coasts are masked by dangerous banks, and the chief ports placed by Nature beyond the range of the most powerful artillery. If, says M. Weyl, a second Reserve Division is projected for the Mediterranean, would it not be better to station it rather at Breast or Cherbourg?

What is needed, says the *Scientific American*, is a legislative encouragement that will secure for the nation the ripest fruit of our ablest mechanical minds, ready and willing to acquire and impart the education that such a policy must entail. Congress encourages medical development, agricultural development, makes special legislation for mining and opens the treasury for thousands of measures of greater or less importance; why not give equal stimulus to the new industries that have become so necessary and prominent a factor in the development of our new navy? Whether these expenditures are needed from the standpoint of insurance, for "no man objects to paying money to have his house insured against fire, though he never expects it to be burned, nor should he object to the slight tax necessary to insure his house, his business, his country, against the transgressions or the possible transgressions of an enemy," or whether from the stand-point of avoiding temptation, for "there is no greater temptation to malevolents than an undefended people, a country with unprotected shores is an invitation to all the thieves and robbers of the world," or whether from the standpoint of education in the mechanical arts, to which we wish to give particular prominence, the work of [illegible] nation, its people and its wealth, should go on vigorously, and the requisite lines of naval and shore defence be provided without delay. This done, and we shall be a nation anxious for peace, ready for war.

The death of the great German strategist and director of the forces of Germany naturally sets us considering the question. Upon whom is it that this country is relying to be the Moltke of its future wars? What her armies are to Germany, our Navy is to us, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Have we a man to whom we can look for the manipulation of our arm of defence should peace be threatened? If we have such a man, in what way are we assisting and fostering his efforts? Has he that help at his disposal which the German Field-Marshal trained and educated and built up around himself? England's Moltke should be a naval officer with a Naval General Staff composed of the foremost thinkers and workers of our Navy. At present the merest apology for such an organisation is to be found in the diminutive Naval Intelligence Department, for every shilling spent upon which we spend pounds on the similar institution for the sister-service. Are we acting wisely in this respect? The country will surely do well to ponder this question, and to remember what Moltke said in his characteristic manner when asked an opinion of our Volunteers:—"Ah! if they were only sailors, now."

A great improvement in the lock action of the magazine rifle has been submitted to the War Office by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewes, Instructor in Military Topography at Sandhurst. This invention enables the lock to be exposed for cleaning or repairing purposes very much more readily than can be done at present. In order that those of our readers who are unacquainted with the mechanism of the rifle may better understand the improvement, it is desirable, perhaps, to enumerate in detail the different steps that are taken when it is necessary to get at the lock of the rifle, viz.:—1, Remove magazine and bolt; 2, unscrew and remove forepin of trigger-guard; 3, unscrew and remove rear-pin of trigger-guard; 4, remove trigger-guard and trigger; 5, unscrew and remove cleaning-rod; 6, loosen lower band; 7, punch out pin of upper band; 8, loosen and remove upper band; 9, slide off lower band; 10, remove fore-end of stock. To expose the lock as altered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewes, the soldier would have only to—1, remove magazine and bolt; 2, unscrew and remove forepin of trigger-guard; 3, pull out trigger-guard and lock action which revolve on the rear-pin of the trigger-guard.

If it were desired to detach the trigger-guard and lock from the rifle, it would merely be necessary to remove the rear-pin of the trigger-guard. The lock is built on the trigger-guard plate, and therefore, when the latter is pulled out the former comes with it. Among the advantages to be gained from such a simple method of access to what may be termed the works of the machine, we have the saving of time and labour to armourers and others, who have periodically to examine, clean, and oil hundreds of locks. The dust shield can now be abolished, as any dust can so easily be removed. A soldier may safely be entrusted with the cleaning of his own lock when there is nothing more to be removed than one pin; and the lubrication between barrel and stock in bad climates for the preservation of the barrel need never be disturbed. The trigger, scear, scear spring, and magazine catch, as manufactured at present, can all be utilised in this invention, and the trigger-guard plate and lock may be made interchangeable with any rifle, Mark I. or Mark II. The value of the improvement will, therefore, be apparent.

A short time ago experiments were made in Russia, at the suggestion of a German engineer, as to the resisting power of snow walls against artillery. Two walls of snow were built up, and fired against at a distance of 600 yards by field artillery. The balls penetrated to a distance of only 18 feet into the walls. Of course, in case of war, the walls would not have to be built so thick, as the artillery would naturally be at longer range. The Russians have also been recently trying infantry firing at snow walls. The men of the 81st Apscheron Infantry Regiment, under the superintendence of General Count Boref, built a wall about 50 feet long, 18 feet thick, and 4½ feet high. Behind the wall were placed, at equal intervals, four targets, at each of which four volleys were fired, at distances of 800, 400, 200, and 100 steps. The penetrating powers of the volleys were at 100 steps, 9 feet; at 200 steps, 5 feet 7 inches: at 400 steps, 4 feet, 7 inches; and at 800 steps, 4 feet. This proves that in war operations during winter snow could be used with great advantage as shelter for troops.

NOTICES.

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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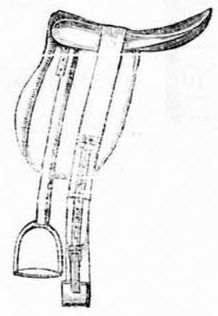

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